The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

A Commission to Revise the British Neutrality Laws.

Precautions Against Fenian Outbreaks in Ireland.

Reorganization of the French Army on the Prussian System.

Public Anxiety with Regard to Mexican Affairs.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

The Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The *Sunday Gazette* this morning says the Royal Commission on the Neutrality Laws will soon commence its sessions. Lord Cranworth will be President of the Commission, and among its members will be Lord Houghton, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir R. Phillimore, Dr. Twiss and W. H. Gregory.

Military Precautions.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

There are vague reports that the Government proposes to send twenty militia regiments to Ireland.

FRANCE.

Reorganization of the French Army.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 25.

It is rumored that the Imperial Commission, appointed to consider the reorganization of the French army, will report in favor of adopting the Prussian military system.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Empire all the Talk in Europe.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The condition of the Mexican Empire is the leading topic in England and on the Continent.

Trieste papers say that the state of the Empress Carlotta's health is unchanged.

HUNGARY.

Address to the Emperor—What the Hungarians Want.

PESTH, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The Deak party have adopted an address to the Emperor of Austria asking for the restoration of the laws of 1848, and promising that the Diet will consider the wishes of the Emperor as expressed in his recent Rescript.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Louisiana*, Capt. Harrington, which left New-York on the 10th instant, has arrived out.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Germania at this Port.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on Wednesday, Nov. 14, reached this port yesterday, bringing interesting details of news.

The Jamaica Committee have been advised that the facts disclosed in the report of the Royal Commissioners afford a proper ground for an indictment for murder to be preferred against Mr. Eyre and the other persons concerned in the trial and execution of Mr. Gordon, and that no other mode of vindicating the law in reference to those facts is open to them, have instructed their solicitors to proceed forthwith with an indictment against Mr. Eyre.

The British Secretary of State has proposed to give a reward of £15,000 for the Snider gun, unless it should fail when tested by being placed in the hands of the troops, an ordeal to which it has not yet been submitted.

The Liverpool *Albion* says: "We are authorized to state that the various law suits so long pending in England and America, between the Government of the United States and Frazer, Trenholm & Co., have all been amicably settled."

The Emperor of France has invited Prince Napoleon to take part in the labors of the Military Organization Commission, presided over by the Emperor.

The French iron-clad squadron has received orders to be in readiness for sailing on the 28th. It is stated that the squadron will bring back the French troops from Rome.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The News of Gen. Sherman's Mission to Mexico Creating Great Excitement at Paris—The Army Commission—Effect of the Pope's Allocution—A New-York Prima Donna at Warsaw.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866.

The announcement by the cable of the departure of Gen. Sherman to Mexico, and your article, by mail, stating that he would probably be sent, and why sent, arrived together yesterday and appear in most of the papers this morning. As it is, there is great excitement; but it would have been greater but for your article; for, in the absence of all explanation, the sending of Gen. Sherman would have been construed into an act of hostility to France. The surprise is nevertheless great at seeing our Government going to work so rapidly, for there is, or was, a sort of hope that Maximilian, after the departure of the French troops, was going to be able to maintain himself. The presence of Gen. Sherman cuts off that hope, and now at last even the bondholders admit that Mexico must go back to the Republic.

The Army Commission continues its sittings under the direction of the Emperor and with the adjunction of the Prince Napoleon, who arrived only three or four days ago from a perilous voyage in his yacht around the shores of England. The Emperor, who knows thoroughly the German systems, is said to have a plan of his own, approximating to that of Prussia; he will be sustained in this plan by Marshal MacMahon. Marshal Randon, Minister of War, and Gen. Trochu, of the Commission, have also presented systems which they defend with great zeal, and which are said to be the most original and most attractive on the surface. But so far as I can learn the majority of the Commission are in favor of maintaining the right to buy substitutes, and yet Prussia does not, while Prussia is an aristocracy and France a democracy—in spirit. As for the rest the new plan will probably not present anything very novel or startling. The conscription for regular service will be maintained probably, as at present, at 100,000 a year, which will give a standing army of good valuable men at all times ready, of 600,000 men. Of these, in time of peace, 200,000, by turns, will be granted furloughs to go home and work, leaving only 400,000 under arms. Now to this system will be added a sort of militia, numbering somewhere between half a million and a million of men, according as the Commission shall decide, to be trained and to do duty for a certain number of weeks during the year, and from which will be drawn the reinforcements required in a big war. This, in brief, is the system that will be probably adopted.

The last publications of the Pope and the high clergy have disgusted even the enlightened Catholic world and added many friends to the "Rome capital" policy of the Italians. To see men whose mission it is to preach concord, peace and good-will among men, utter nothing but anathemas and curses against society and against political and social progress, is enough of itself to turn against his Holiness and his blind Bishops the better part of his Church. In Venetia the Priests in general, and here and there the Bishops, have taken sides with Victor Emmanuel, and in certain places even headed the processions going to the polls to vote union with the rest of Italy. For this the Catholic papers of Paris cry Anathema! Anathema! and go spreading their tears about like Jeremy weeping night and day over the ruins of Jerusalem. Everybody almost in France has got tired of the whining of the Pope, coupled as it is with the most outrageous and inexcusable attacks on society. There is less interest, therefore, as to whether he abandon Rome next month, and exactly because this diminished interest is shown, it is thought he will stay. In fact, the chances are more than even that he will stay where he is. The Emperor is determined to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and Victor Emmanuel, and he has sent his right-hand man, Gen. Fleury, to see the King, and to urge the matter on. So that we are rather inclined at present to the belief that there will be a reconciliation.

The *Te Deum* celebrated at Paris at the Church of St. Roch, for the persons lost on the *Evening Star*, was a most touching affair, for in the vast crowd which filled the church were many near relatives of the deceased, and fainting fits and loud sobbing disturbed the proceedings from beginning to end.

A minister in the United States, Rev. Charles Smith, having preached a sermon on the subject of the loss of the *Evening Star*, in which he attributed the shipwreck to "divine wrath," on account of the presence on board of so many artists, and this sermon having found its way into a French journal, M. Oscar Commettant, whose name you know, has published a pamphlet addressed to Mr. Smith, in which he handles that gentleman rather severely.

A New-York *prima donna*, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, has just opened the opera season brilliantly and with great success at Warsaw in *Lucia*. She sings there for the rest of the Winter. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Bright's Irish Tour a Failure—The Perplexities of the Reform Question—Friendliness Toward the United States—Precautions Against the Fenians—New Magazines—Swinburne's Defence of his Poems.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866.

The mission of Mr. Bright to Ireland seems to have been a mistake and a failure. What the future consequence may be is not easy to predict, but there are signs that the Reform leader lost more in England than he can possibly gain on the other side of the Channel. The entire weekly Press, and, as far as I have seen, the daily also, with the single exception of his own personal organ, is opposed to the sole original measure he proposed for the relief of Ireland. Others have advocated for many years the removal of the Church establishment, and a law of tenant right. Mr. Bright proposed a scheme of land distribution, which is opposed to all English ideas of government and political economy. That is no proof of its being wrong. In the actual state of things the proof is rather the other way; for when everything goes to the bad under a certain system, there is an obvious argument in favor of changing it. But taking the lands of great proprietors and dividing them among the landless is not a plan likely to be adopted by a British House of Commons. And if a reform of the suffrage is demanded that the lands of the rich may be distributed to the poor, I think I see Parliament voting for such a Reform Bill.

If the details could be managed the best system of suffrage for England would be to require every voter to be able to read and write. Register every man who comes up to a certain educational standard. I know that this would admit thousands of sharp rogues, and exclude tens of thousands of most worthy ignoramuses. But as you must draw the line somewhere, why not upon the line of intelligence and acquirements, which is better than the rule of ten pound or seven-pound householder. Such a rule would at present exclude from one-third to one-half the adult male population. The progress toward universal suffrage would be an educational progress. It would be a man's own fault if he were excluded.

But reform is so far from being the most important question in England at this moment that there are signs of its postponement until the others are settled. "The British Empire," says *Blackwood*, "cannot be maintained amid anarchy at home and confusion abroad." "Foreign relations," we are told, "are uncomfortable if not critical. England has not one cordial friend or ally in the world. Ireland is rife for convulsions. Germany detests and despises us. France has been thwarted and insulted. The first gun fired against Russia would be the signal for a war with the United States." There is the situation, very briefly described. England has not one friend on the continent of Europe; she may any day drift into war with America, and lose Canada and Ireland. This would probably be the signal for a new outbreak in India. What with the strikes in the North, and the dullness of the shipping interest, great masses of men are out of employment—not less than ten thousand on the Thames, where shipbuilding is at a standstill.

These are some of the difficulties of the new Government, which holds almost daily Cabinet Councils in Downing-street. There must be a reorganization of the army. All Europe is reorganizing. France is to have a million of men at call. There is talk of the Emperor proposing a military alliance with Belgium; that is, a military, but not civil annexation, like what is going on in Germany. The only work of Austria is harmonization and military organization. Russia is not behind, and may be in advance of her neighbors. England cannot resort to conscription, but she must do something. It is proposed to recruit among the Sikhs. If a hundred thousand English vagabonds were swept into the army and placed under strict drill and discipline, it would be safer to go about the streets and parks of London, where the garroting season has set in with force. If the roughs that charged the police at Hyde Park, and made the ugly rushes down Primrose Hill on Guy Fawkes night were shipped to Canada or India, it would be all the safer for this metropolis. If tens of thousands of boys were taken from the gutters and trained in camps as soldiers, it might be better for all concerned. But an army to cope with the Great Powers is hopeless. With them we must have peace, and, above all, with America. Hence the anxiety to reopen the *Alabama* question. It is admitted that England ought to have stopped that unfortunate steamer. But for the illness of a Crown officer she would never have left Liverpool. Now, if it can be settled by paying damages we shall be too happy. This is the tone of a once defiant Press. The fate of Canada, of Ireland, of British trade, of what may remain of the power and prestige of this once mighty Empire, depend upon the conciliatory disposition, the generosity and magnanimity of the United States.

It is mortifying and humiliating, but there are days of mortification and humiliation for most countries—why should this one escape? France has had the mortification of being obliged to see the triumphs of Prussia, and the failure of her policy in Mexico. Austria has been crushed—Italy has been defeated on land and sea, and owes all her aggrandizement to France and Prussia. There are only three powers in the world not humbled or checkmated—America, Prussia and Russia.

The English people and Government are sincerely desirous of being on good terms with the United States, and are ready, I believe, to make almost any concession which would remove existing grounds of difference, and tend not only to peace but a cordial alliance. They cannot see why Americans should pass over a people of the same blood and language to ally themselves with Russians. England and America have similar laws and institutions, and almost the same literature and religion. Americans and Russians in all these matters are "wide as the poles asunder." If you want an ally in Europe, here is England not only ready but anxious; with no other engagements, no disquieting alliances, nothing but a formal flirtation with France, in which neither party is in earnest, and which can be broken off at a moment's notice.

America seems destined to furnish arms and ammunition to both parties in the uncivil war of Parliamentary Reform in this country, as England did in the civil war in America. Mr. Bright and the Reform League hold up America as an example for imitation on the road to popular sovereignty and universal suffrage. The *Times* and the Conservatives, on the other hand, quote columns from the *North American Review* and the American newspapers, on the corruptions of Municipal and State Government in America, as an awful warning to England. "But we do not propose to go so far as universal suffrage," say the reformers; "that does all the mischief. What we want is household suffrage." "*Facilis est descensus Avirni*," cry the conservatives. "Give them an inch and they will take an ell. The mob is shouting already for "manhood suffrage." This is true; but the mob will shout just as loud for beer. It is hard to say what it will not shout for or against; but the government that surrenders its powers to an ignorant mob, commits suicide. America had universal education, a political education through whole generations, and no mob. When the English people are as intelligent and as well conditioned for self-government as the Americans, there will be no danger in universal suffrage. To extend the suffrage to millions who are in a state of brutal ignorance, on either side of the Atlantic, seems to me the greatest blunder ever contemplated by statesmen or philanthropists.

Whether the Government believes in the threats of Mr. Stephens or not, it means to be prepared for insurrection or invasion in Ireland. The police are armed, fortresses are strengthened, and the army disposed in the most effective positions. The *Times* is very clear that there is no excuse for insurrection. Ireland, it declares, "is incomparably better governed than the United States of America, than any of our colonies, than France, or Italy, or Germany. These things are enough to show that the evils of Ireland, be they what they may, do not spring from bad government." Mr. Bright tells us on the other hand, that bad government, and bad government alone, is the cause of all the evils and discontent in Ireland; while Mr. Pope Hennessy proves that during the twenty-four years Mr. Bright has been in Parliament he has done nothing for Ireland, and uniformly refused to vote, or voted against the measures brought forward for her benefit. However, Ireland has had a streak of luck the past week—such a take of herrings in Dublin Bay as is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant. The fleet of boats had nets which would have reached to Liverpool and back again, and needed them all. The bay must have been choke full of fishes. One boat took a hundred thousand the first night.

Rev. Prof. M'Cosh, of Queen's College, Belfast, has given a lecture on his recent tour in the United States. He approves of the efforts made to educate the freedmen, and says education in the United States is unlike that of Prussia, in being Christian, and is the basis of the physical comfort seen among the people. A New-England village of the better sort he considered one of the finest sights in the world to a philanthropist. Three cheers for M'Cosh!

Next to the Kings and Princes who find themselves despoiled, the diplomatists are in the greatest distress. Here are lots of fine fellows who have adopted diplomacy as a profession, not only in England, but all over Europe, when all of a sudden, after a seven days' war, the pleasantest courts and capitals of Europe are abolished, and so much of their occupation gone. It is very doubtful whether the destruction of all these cosy little courts in Germany and Italy will tend to the advancement of civilization, while it is very hard indeed on the diplomatic profession.

You may be glad to learn that "it has been decided that the noble services rendered by the gallant surgeon of the *Alabama* shall be commemorated by the erection of a tablet in the hospital where he received his education, and by the founding of a scholarship, with which the name of Llewellyn will be associated." I say "glad to learn," though there may be some prejudiced persons who think that having served on the *Alabama* was not a glorious deed requiring special commemoration—but if the British Government will pay all the damages committed by the sea rover, I suppose there can be no objection to their taking all the credit that belongs to her achievements. If the surgeon has his tablet and memorial scholarship, the captain should not get less than a statue and order of nobility.

The London printers have not actually struck for higher wages, as a printer's strike would suspend civilization and block the wheels of progress. But they have demanded shorter hours and more pay, and on Thursday night 3,000 compositors held a meeting at Exeter Hall and cheered the concessions made by the employers. These were a half-penny on 1,000, on all work except newspapers, and 36s., say $8 75 a week, establishment wages. The demand that 58 hours instead of 60 should constitute the working week, was not conceded. If the London compositors can meet 3,000 strong, the entire trade would make a pretty formidable army.

The *Belgravia*, rather the rival *Belgravias*, have appeared in the Court of Chancery, each trying to suppress the other. The Messrs. Hogg, publishers of *London Society*, when they started that fashionable monthly three years ago, entered at Stationer's Hall every title that might possibly interfere with their own publication. But a mere entry is not sufficient; there must be publication, to secure copyrights. However, when Mr. Maxwell advertised Miss Braddon's *Belgravia*, the Hoggs rushed out their *Belgravia*, and each party applied for an injunction against the other. The Vice Chancellor decided that both entries at Stationer's Hall were invalid, and that neither application could be granted, but he proposed as a compromise, that one monthly should be called *Braddon's Belgravia*, and the other *Hogg's Belgravia*. I doubt if a wiser suggestion was ever made in the Court of Chancery. One curious fact in the evidence was that the Hoggs had received a hundred dollars for advertising Miss Braddon's *Belgravia* before they brought out their own.

The new almanacs are out in force, and the Christmas books are coming at all prices. Mr. Dickens gives us *Mugby Junction* with more of his own work than usual. Mr. Boucicault has another new drama playing in London, at the St. James, the sixth he has written in twelve months—"sad sensational trash" the small critics say; but great dramatic successes all, almost without exception. The literary success of the season is *Griffith Gaunt*, which is declared by the highest authorities to be almost perfect as a work of art. Charles Reade stands in the first rank of English novelists, and great astonishment is expressed that American critics should have imagined his latest work immoral—however, they forgive the imputation for the sake of the "perfectly delicious letter," written by the author in defence of his work. Mr. Swinburne's defence of his extraordinary poetical vagaries meets with a different reception. There are some, it is true, who charitably excuse, or who insist on the genius of the poet in spite of his faults. But others lay on the lash unsparingly, and the *London Review*, in its notice of the defence, says "he exhausts the language of wantonness, and recruits himself in a riot of blasphemy!" MONADNOCK.

THE FENIANS.

Mr. Seward's Intercession in Behalf of the Fenians in Canada—How it is Viewed in England.

From the London Times, Nov. 12.

We are of the opinion that no criminals ever deserved capital punishment more richly than those who are now awaiting their fate in Canada. For these persons Mr. Seward has seen fit to intercede in behalf of the American Government. Were parties in America in a normal state, we confess we should receive the news of such an application with very great surprise. There is no passion in American history so much quoted, or with so much pride, as the episode of the unfortunate Major Andre; and the conduct of Gen. Washington is always loudly extolled because he determined to show by a signal example that the belligerent rights of the American Republic would be as vigilantly protected as those of the proudest Empire on the face of the earth. Cannot the American Government imagine that the people of Canada may be actuated by somewhat of the same feeling, and may think the peace and liberty of a colony just as well worth preserving as those of the mother country herself? It is also unfortunate that "indignation meetings" should be held by the Fenians throughout the United States, threatening the British Government with vengeance if it dare to execute these prisoners, and thus seeking, so far as is in their power, to deprive an act of clemency of all its grace, and to represent it as the mere result of fear. Neither can we admit that the case of the American civil war, as put by Mr. Seward, is in the least parallel to the Fenian invasion of Canada. The Southern States claimed the right to withdraw from a confederacy into which they had voluntary entered, and it was easier to refute their claim to secede by the sword than by the pen. But the Fenians have not the shadow of a claim to belligerent rights. They have no government, no territory; they are mere citizens of a friendly State, who choose to rob and murder the inhabitants of a neighboring country on their own account, without the slightest semblance of law or justice. Nor is it quite so clear as Mr. Seward would have us believe that wholesome severity in such cases is always impolitic. The case most nearly resembling the Fenian invasion of Canada that occurs to us is that of the invasion of Cuba by Narcisso Lopez and a band of American sympathizers—of course, with a view of wresting the gem of the Antilles from Spain. The expedition turned out ill, most of the American prisoners were shot in cold blood, and Lopez himself was garotted at the Havannah with every circumstance of ignominy which could accompany the fate of the basest malefactor. Dire were the threats of vengeance, and deep the indignation expressed, but Cuba has ever since—some fifteen or sixteen years—been free from attempts of would-be liberators.

Such is the case against granting the request of Mr. Seward. On the other hand, there is great allowance to be made for the position of the American Government. The President is struggling for his very existence against an overpowering majority. In the contest in which he was engaged the Fenian vote would have been of infinite importance to him, but he was content to forego that advantage at a most critical moment rather than tolerate any act which might compromise the good understanding between Great Britain and the United States. So anxious was he to prevent the Fenian invasion that he employed Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade, two of the best officers in the American army, on this distasteful and unpopular service. President Johnson, had he been lukewarm in the business, might, doubtless, have satisfied the letter of his obligations toward us by much less energetic measures. We do not doubt that his popularity must have suffered by this honorable and straightforward conduct, and that it was in his power to ingratiate himself with the Fenians without involving the United States in an actual collision with us. We owe it to him that Canada has not been made the scene of bloodshed and outrage of every kind, and he asks for the lives of the obscure wretches who are now under sentence of death. It is not for us to say what answer should be given to such a request, but we confess we should regard the granting it with satisfaction, more especially as the President would be hardly likely to renew his intercession in the case of a second Fenian invasion. The object of punishment is to prevent crime, and if in this instance that object will be better attained by mercy than by severity, we cannot object to the experiment being tried, it being always clearly understood that no such immunity will be extended to any who may participate in a second invasion.

RUSSIA.

The Marriage of the Princess Dagmar—Interesting and Singular Ceremonies.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 9.

Morning had scarcely dawned when the guns of Petropavlovsk, the fort on the northern bank of the river, opposite the Winter Palace, announced with iron tongues that the day of the Imperial marriage had arrived. Soon after a hurricane of clangor burst forth from the bells of the capital. Every church having five domes at the least, and a corresponding number of bells, the air seemed to vibrate far and near with heavy harmonious sounds. To this accompaniment I went to the Winter Palace. There was great bustle and animation in the streets, yet the hundreds of carriages and cabs hurrying along with Russian speed failed to crowd the immense squares and thoroughfares of that Imperial neighborhood. Polite footmen open the door, and, many as were the guests and spectators that alighted every moment, with officious readiness attended to the wants and inquiries of all. Through endless halls I was conducted to the one where I was to wait for the present. The State rooms through which I passed are nearly all covered with white stucco, and decorated with bronze ornaments of chaste and simple style. In many the Corinthian column and rectangular window prevail: others exhibit the less classic features of the Renaissance, and abound in twisted pillars laden with gilded foliage and curious arabesques; but the general character of the whole is grandeur rather than pomp, and though no attempt is made to aspire to anything exquisitely artistic, the eye everywhere meets the finished symmetrical combinations of form, size and color. There were two throne-halls, the larger of which differed but little in general aspect from other rooms of the same size and height. The smaller, draped with red velvet, and with the throne placed in a niche in front of a glorious picture of Peter the Great, is, perhaps, the most tasteful apartment of all I have seen. But even this seeks to impress rather by a proud plainness of style than by gorgeousness or glitter. The grand unaffected simplicity with which the whole city is built, is deliberately repeated in the adornment of the Imperial Palace.

In a long narrow passage, which deserves to be specially mentioned, many hundreds of portraits are paneled on the walls. They represent the Generals that had fought against Napoleon I., and, with the Emperor Alexander, his victorious enemy, occupying a whole side of the gallery for himself, are an interesting illustration of a great and decisive time. Another hall, devoted to the memory of the various Field-Marshals who distinguished themselves in the same war, contains the portraits of some Russian Generals, with the "Iron Duke" and old Blucher closely associated to them. There were also pictures of battles, showing within their enormous frames whole fields of contest. As they were looking down upon the gay and brilliant crowd now fast assembling in this as in every other of the neighboring rooms, one could not avoid stealing a glance at the struggles that had been required to maintain the Empire intact, and to secure for it that position in the world whose lustre is reflected on this present joyful day.

Were I an Arabic writer, and allowed to ransack the whole kingdom of nature for metaphors, I should be tempted to assure my wondering audience that there is many a wood in the world which has not got so many leaves as were embroidered on the uniforms of the civil and military officers present this morning in the Winter Palace. In the more sober vocation which has brought me into this throng of Generals and Ministers, not to speak of the hundred other grades and ranks attending Court on such a day as this, I must be contented with the less poetical remark that the lace covering their breasts and backs perfectly dazzled the eye, its golden lustre being heightened by the dark green and dark blue prevailing in the Russian uniforms. The room positively sparkled with the shine of tunics, caftans, and dresscoats of every cut and form. The variety of official vestments was astonishing. Officers in English military coats alternated with others wearing Polish, Cossack and Circassian dress. The sons of the Don, in scarlet blouses, appeared in friendly proximity to the descendants of the gallant men who, in the hills of the Caucasus, have so long withstood the whole might and main of the Czar. Some of these foreign mountaineers were clad in Carmoisin velvet, trimmed with sable fur and set off by red and golden facings. On the breasts as well as the backs of their blouses they had rows of folds sewed on to hold cartridges, the rest of their armament being equally distributed over both sides of their body. Two pistols behind and another in front seemed to be a favorite mode of equipment for men whose military ideas antedate the discovery of the needle-gun, and who are desirous of making up by the number of barrels what they lack in rapidity of firing. In that corner a bevy of Generals, with refulgent epaulettes, were conversing on the event of the day; here Ministers, without any epaulettes at all, but with an intricate arrangement of boughs, leaves and fruit on their dresses, were courteously doing the honors of the place to foreign guests. Councillors of State, Judges and members of the Senate, the Synod, the Academy of Science, and many other scientific and administrative Boards, might by the initiated have been recognized by the pattern of the embroidery and the number and disposition of the significant lines on their velvet collars. The more deeply versed in the science of uniform, this modern successor of heralds' lore, would have distinguished one is puzzled to think how many hundred degrees in the official hierarchy; to me it was a heaving ocean of radiance, unintelligible in its composition, and beautifully bewildering to the eye, but affording many points of attraction for a reflective mind. This superb assemblage consisted of the men that govern Russia.

As the crowd began to thicken the first ladies made their appearance. Nearly all of them were clad in white silks, with trains exhibiting every hue and shade; strips of colored velvet trimming the bodies, and in many cases the skirts also, constituting the peculiar element of the "Russian dress." Another feature of the national costume prescribed for the occasion was the kakoshnick or diadem worn by all the ladies excepting the bride. It is a semi-circular band covered with velvet and studded with pearls and jewelry, so graceful and becoming that it reflects no little credit on the taste of the peasant girls, the original devisers of this ornament. The ladies had magnificent robes, but the grand display of jewelry was reserved for the ball in the evening.

Leaving the Field-Marshal's hall, before the arrival of the Imperial procession, I threaded my way to the Chapel Royal. The whole suite of State apartments were similarly occupied as the one in which I had so long tarried. In some there were only ladies, in others gentlemen, all, as a matter of course, in the uniform of their various rank and callings. Merchants, even, if they are Russian subjects and invited to Court, are obliged to put on blue coats with standing collars, and gird clanking swords on their pacific bodies. Detachments of various troops of the guard were drawn up here and there, and every door watched by the cuirassiers of the body guard. Gigantic men, in scarlet uniforms, with buckskins, top-boots and steel helmets, crowned with the two-headed eagle, stood like so many mute statues in the places assigned to their care. They are the Russian Horse Guard, and though an eye accustomed to the sight of the two silent horsemen holding watch and ward in Whitehall may be excused for preferring the familiar to the foreign, it must be admitted that the latter too are no bad specimens of strength and elegance combined.

The Chapel Royal, in which the ceremony was to be performed, already swarmed with the cream of the aristocratic company invited. It is a hall of moderate dimensions, in the French style of the last century. White walls, copiously studded with bronze garlands, festoons and diminutive angels, impart to it a courtly rather than a religious air. To this part of the church, destined for the congregation, and, like all orthodox places of worship, entirely devoid of stalls and seats, there is joined a dome containing the altar. It is of considerable height, and separated by a gilded ikonostos from another dome, the interior of which is only described through the aperture of the Royal doors. A low arched colonade, appearing immediately behind the Royal doors, and leading into the mystical depths of the lower dome, has a peculiarly solemn effect from the grandeur and width of the adjoining portion of the church. In the first dome, which, according to the orthodox architecture, is the church proper, the clergy were already in attendance. At their head was pointed out to me the Archbishop Metropolite of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, than whom there is only one greater ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Moscow, in the Empire. With him were four other bishops, old men all, wearing the silver tiaras, and ample mantles of their rank. Archpriests, with uncovered heads and long flowing hair, reaching to the shoulder, stood beside them in violet cloaks; other priests were seen stationed in the background. In a niche on the right stood the court singers—boys and men of all ages. Close to them, in the front part of the chapel, I saw Prince Menschikoff leaning against the rail. A friendly old gentleman, with bright eyes and relaxed features, he certainly did not look like one who but twelve years ago caused a sanguinary war. Sir Andrew Buchanan, in British diplomatic uniform, with the order of the Thistle round his neck, was talking with his fellow Ambassadors of Prussia, Austria, Denmark and France. Lord Hamilton, Mr. Clay, the American Envoy, and M. Valuyeff, the Minister of the Interior, passed by, with others. Mr. Fane and Mr. Mitchell, of the British Embassy, stood by the side of the Danish and Prussian officers who had come to add *éclat* to the festivities. A Greek General, in loose jacket and Oriental gaiters, was noticeable by contrast, and French Marquises, German Grafs and Italian Contes vied with Russian Princes in the profusion of Orders and the elegance of garb.

Suddenly the hum is hushed. A master of ceremonies, *baton* in hand, has entered to announce the approach of the marriage procession. While the same message is being given to the town by the guns outside the equeries and *fouriers de la cour* enter the chapel. The masters of ceremonies, the chamberlains, and the various *chargés* of the Court follow in due succession. And now the Emperor and Empress come in sight, preceded by Count Schuvaloff, the Grand Maréchal. His Majesty is in the uniform of a General, and leads his Royal spouse to the Metropolite, standing in the centre of the church to receive them. As the aged dignitary slowly and gently waves his cross to and fro the Emperor stoops to kiss the sign of Salvation, and to cross himself on forehead and chest with holy water. The Empress repeats the sacred rite, and places herself beside her august husband. The Crown Prince Czarewitch is the next to enter, to kiss, bow, and cross himself in accordance with the devout forms of the Church. After him walks in Princess Dagmar, or, as she has been latterly called, the Orthodox Grand Duchess Maria Feodorowna of All the Russias. She walks in beauty. The Metropolite, who looks as though he had stepped out of the frame of some ancient picture of the church, inclines himself to the blooming bride as she conforms to the requirements of the [illegible] creed. Her Imperial Highness steps back to the three principal members of her family, who have already entered the sacred edifice. The four stand together, and the eyes of all present centre upon them. In them is compassed the present and future of this immense Empire. The Czar, tall, majestic, with the habit of command and the disposition to kindness clearly legible on his manly features, is not only the first but also the finest man in the room. His Queen, whom sickness has not robbed of the feminine grace which clothed her younger years, is readily recognizable from the well-known portraits representing the beautiful Mary of Hesse. In a white dress, with a train of gold stuff, trimmed with ermine, and a sparkling diadem on her head, Her Majesty looks worthy to be a Queen. The Grand Duke, successor to the throne, is rather stout for his age, with a good share of will and resolution stamped upon his youthful face. Like a rose growing in the shadow of an oak, Princess Dagmar stood beside him. Her lovely features were animated by excitement, and in her eye shone confident the hope of future happiness. On her dark locks rested a crown of priceless diadems, graceful and light as a wreath or a chaplet of flowers. A superb brooch—if a jewel covering nearly the whole upper part of the bodice can be called so—glistened on her breast. Her robe was of white moire antique, and her train, carried by four chamberlains, of crimson velvet, trimmed with ermine.

Their Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Prince of Denmark entered next. Then came the younger sons of the Emperor, Princes Vladimir, Alexis, Serge, and Paul, the Grand Duke Constantine and his consort with their children, and after them the other Princes and Princesses of the blood closed the Royal part of the procession. All went through the same ceremony of kissing the cross offered them by the Metropolite, and all in turn were kissed, so it seemed to me, by the Metropolite. He bowed lovingly down to the little children, as they went up to him one after the other, and when the last of them had made obeisance before the cross, returned with his clergy to the altar. The Imperial family and their Royal guests then likewise proceeded to the centre of the church, the remaining members of the procession, as they came in, disposing themselves in the entrance hall. There were but few ladies in the train.

And now the service began. The clergy having ranged themselves round the altar, prayers were intoned by them, and hymns and responses chanted by the singers. The serious and measured music of the Greek Liturgy is rich in beautiful cadences, and may, perhaps, be best described as something between the rigid austerity of the Lutheran Choral and the lighter rythms of the Romish Church. The solos are chiefly recitatives, broken by the constant repetition on the part of the choir of the responses, "God, be gracious to us," and "God, we cry to thee." In the more independent parts of the choral singing, soft voices of children are effectively blended with sonorous basses. At a certain part of the service the Cezarewitch and his bride stepped forward from the circle of the Imperial family, and having been conducted by the Emperor to a raised dais, joined in the prayers of the Metropolite. Later, two younger Princes of the blood, one of whom I recognized as Prince Alexis, approached and held above the heads of the bridal pair the marriage crowns peculiar to the orthodox ritual. They resemble in shape and size the episcopal tiaras, and seem to be of silver wire, or some such material, interwoven with silk. This singular ceremony continued for about twenty minutes, the officiating Princes being repeatedly obliged to change their hands from weariness. Suddenly the music became softer, quicker and more melodious. Its eloquent notes predicted the speedy consummation of the hallowed act. To this tune bride and bridegroom were led thrice round the altar by the Metropolite. Then they were pronounced to be man and wife. An exchange of rings in this country only takes place at the betrothal.

While the young Prince and Princess Alexander were still receiving the congratulations of their illustrious relatives a hoary archpriest, with stentorian voice, intoned a prayer for the health and welfare of the Czar, his wife, and his children. His appeal to the Deity was preferred in urgent accents, the other clergy chiming in, and with many inflections and genuflections asked blessings on the head of their beloved Sovereign. A rolling *Te Deum* terminated the service. It was a glorious composition, and jubilantly sung. At its close the Imperial family, having received the felicitations of the clergy, left the chapel with their Royal guests. The only difference to the order in which they entered was that the bridegroom and bride walked side by side. They all acknowledged the respectful salutations of the spectators. The procession reformed, and accompanied the Imperial personages to their private apartments.

As I left the palace the first snow had fallen. Russia had assumed her national garb to welcome her future Queen.

VENETIA.

The Entry of Victor Emmanuel into Venice.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

VENICE, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1866.

All last night and all through the day a fog has hung heavily over Vienna, and reminds us that, bright as is the general aspect, the strange old city arose from banks of mud and sand washed down from the hills. The names of some of her suburbs may still be quoted in proof of this, resembling not slightly many of those familiar to Lincolnshire and East Coast ears, "St. George in the Seaweed" and "St. James in the Marshes," for instance. When the gilded royal barge shot past from the arsenal, its bright sides scarcely visible for the white moisture hanging in the air, and the silken canopies of the municipal and private gondolas hung dank and listless or swayed lazily at each regular stroke of the long rows of oarsmen, the spirit of the Venetians began to sink; for they wished their King to have a good first impression of their glorious old city, and the crowds that assembled along the grand canal had no heart to cheer the many bright equipages that glided backward and forward, turned as if by magic, or pulled up at full speed like a barb thrown on his haunches. If the boats and their rowers were richly decorated to welcome the troops they were doubly so now, and with the gay flags, bloomy tapestries, and silks or carpets dyed with deeper hues, formed a perfect feast of color; only the sun and the blue sky were wanting to bring out the full gorgeousness of the effect. At about 11:20 A. M. the sound of cannon, muffled by the heavy air, told that the King had arrived at the railway station. Everything went well there according to arrangement, and after long waiting, caused by the pressing of the crowd of boats, the official gondolas, forerunners of the advancing Majesty, dashed past to see that all was clear.

Then came up through the mist the royal barge, brilliant with creamy white and golden blazonry. The men who urged it along were clad in all that fancy could devise to add to the richness of the spectacle—jackets of blue and silver, with knots of scarlet ribbon, their pantaloons fitting close to the shapely limbs, showing each ridge and furrow of the twisted muscles as they strained forward at the oar, and marking every undulation of the gondolier's graceful movement. The canopy was of crimson velvet, supported by golden poles, and stooping over from the poop was a female figure, Italy perhaps, clad also with golden garments, and seeming about to place the laurel wreath which she held upon the head of the occupant below. The national flag, bearing in its centre the white cross of Savoy, floated over the whole. There were cries enough of delight now from the quays, but it was not the crimson, nor the gold, nor the white, that attracted the attention of the crowd and drew such wild cheers from their hearts and lips. Just in front, where the parted curtains hung in heavy folds, was a plain-featured man in a General's uniform, standing erect, with bare head, before them. But they knew that he was an *honest man*, and that the uniform of the General had ere now been soiled with the dust and smoke of battle, in fulfilling his father's legacy and striving for the independence and unity of Italy. There was no mistaking the broad, straightforward countenance, the determined jaw and heavy moustache so familiar to them in every room of their houses and every corner of their streets. They saw at last among them the King whom they had called to be their sovereign, and they shouted for Victor Emmanuel, the man who is true to his word. There must have been old men present who had seen the entrance of the great Napoleon, and had shouted for him as boys and men will shout before a conquerer: but he came as a conquerer, with banners and trumpets and soldiers and bayonets; while the King of Italy was attended to-day by a small group of his family and Ministers. His bodyguards were the men who had so long stretched out their hands to him for help, his defence against treachery the hearts of his people. Though the barge was shapely, and the rowers strong and well-trained, it moved but slowly down the canal, for the private gondolas took possession of it, as the people in the square did of the troops when they tried to march past on the day of their entrance, and it became the centre of a jostling, good-humored crowd, which showed little reverence for Royalty, but much warmth of heart to the person of the King. Some time ago Garibaldi and *Italia* were the favorites, and the cheers for Victor Emmanuel were comparatively cool and careless, but step by step the feeling has grown upon the Venetians that the King is really their best friend. When they came to *fare da se* they found that it was no easy task to reconcile conflicting interests, that in fact a Government cannot be reconstructed in a moment from a mass of heterogeneous materials, that officials will be jealous and Garibaldians troublesome, and that if a city is to be raised from the dust to sit again like a Queen upon the waters, it is a great point already gained to have the work of reorganization taken off their hands. So the few days during which the Government of the city was actually if not nominally transferred from the Austrians to the municipality, and even those later times when men received hints from their best friends that they should slip away for a while from the Venice that had only known them as employes of the Austrian Government have been well spent; for their anxieties have taught them that there are other fears beside that of tyranny, and that the cordial of liberty requires to be diluted by the distilled liberty of law. For these reasons, as well as his personal popularity, the people made much of their King, treating him, on the whole, much as Englishmen did Palmerston. Before the *cortége* arrived at the Rialto the oars of his boat were encumbered with those of the meaner-looking black gondolas, and the stately barge had to be taken in tow. One must see such a crowd of gondolas before comprehending the niceties of steering of which they are capable, and the delight, amounting almost to a passion, of the gondoliers in their management of their favorites. More than once the crush was so great that there was almost a stoppage, but never did good humor fail for a moment, and the few seconds of enforced idleness were spent in throwing about prints of the chosen of the people rolled into scrolls and tied with ribbon.

At last the joyful, crowding, crushing minutes, so near at times and yet so far from Royalty, were over, the brilliant barge reached the place opposite the Ducal Palace where doges and Princes have landed from time immemorial, the King disembarked among the shouts of the populace, and the cheers of the well-dressed crowds that filled every available spot in or on the Ducal Palace, walking on a carpet prepared for His Honor, yet so unnecessary on that polished marble floor, toward the Church of St. Mark. Entering there, he placed himself in the dim twilight under the canopy prepared for Napoleon 58 years ago, and heard the solemn *Te Deum laudamus*, which has been sung from old times to consecrate deeds both good and bad. After the service, according to the order arranged by the city authorities, he should have inspected the troops in the square, and then reviewed them from the window of the Royal Palace. What actually occurred was this: Issuing from the door into the chill damp daylight of the square, he walked rapidly between the two ranks of men, receiving fervid cheers as he passed along, and entered the palace outside, while the crowd waited patiently for his appearance and greeted the opening of each window as staff and officials made their appearance on the balconies. Weary of waiting, the crowd responded gladly to a stentorian voice heard at intervals in the square, crying, "*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!*" "*Viva il Re Galantuomo!*" Over and over again there were false hopes and uncertain cheers; but presently a sort of moan of joy swept through the people as first one here and there, and afterward the whole crowd caught sight of him standing alone at a window of his own palace at last. Never has a deeper or truer cry been heard in the Piazza di San Marco than now broke from the trembling lips of the multitude. Some mingled their cheers with "*Benedetta Italia!*" Some shed tears, and many of the women laughed hysterically. The King gravely bowed and soon retired. The marching past of the troops, if such had been intended, was rendered impossible; but they filed through the crowd as best they might, passing under the one window of interest, their bands playing the "Marcia Reale," and so went outside, where they broke off, and returned to swell the crowd soon after.

But the people had not had enough of him yet. They remained still gazing up and waiting to see him again, till at length he complied with their request, appeared at the open window, was again lustily cheered, and this time when he retired the window was shut, and the crowd began to disperse. Beyond this they turned their eyes from the one point of attraction they saw another open window, and a slight, worn-faced man, in plain black suit, standing on the balcony talking to an official all covered over with gold and lace. Somebody whispered "Ricasoli," and the warm greetings sent lately from Florence came to their remembrance. The Minister is deservedly popular at present, and soon learnt that he is so from the lips of the Venetians. Succeeding Cavour, at the request of the latter, it is said, Ricasoli also has aimed straight at the mark, and it is one whom the Italians know they can trust.

To go from the square to the church is a natural inclination, and for a long time a stream of people flowed in and out of the sevenfold golden portals. Within many knelt, men as well as women, to offer thanks for the happiness bestowed upon them; but most walked round the church, returning by another door. The altar steps were invaded, the altar itself pressed upon with a familiarity most unusual; when all at once a noise like the blow of a club was heard. One of the great wax candles had fallen heavily to the ground, and was broken into many pieces, dislodged by the pushing of the people. Was it an omen? This evening there have been grand illuminations, but the thick fog prevented their full effect except for an hour after 10 o'clock, when for a while the air cleared, and the water shaken by ever-passing boats flickered in millions of golden wavelets. But time fails to describe the glorious scene, and it must be enough for the present that the long wished-for day has passed, the invited ruler has come to his people, and been received with marks of love and enthusiasm, because they believe that he has saved and will never betray them. Such has been the welcome of the Ré Galantuomo, the King who keeps his word.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Position of Austria with Regard to Turkish Affairs.

The semi-official Vienna journal publishes a leader on the situation of affairs in the East, in which it says:

"Austria cannot but look upon any attempt at a forcible revolution with sorrow and anxiety. It is to be hoped that the united action of the peaceably disposed Powers of Europe will suffice to maintain peace in the interior of Turkey. At the same time it is clear that every Christain country would hesitate to proceed by compulsory or warlike measures against the Christian populations of the Turkish Empire.

Austria, especially is able only to employ earnest representations and peaceful mediation when peace is endangered in the East; this course is necessitated, not only by motives of justice and policy, but also by the affinity of race which exists between some of the Austrian populations and their kinsmen on Turkish territory."

The article then advises the Porte to yield to the demands of Servia, and adds: "The best solution of the Eastern question would probably be the maintenance of the political tie, uniting the Christian population with the Turkish Government."

PRUSSIA.

The Budget—Royal Thanks to Ministry and People.

At the reassembling of the Chambers the Finance Minister brought into the Chamber of Deputies the budget for 1867. He stated that the power granted by the Chambers to contract a loan had not been made use of. Twenty-seven million five hundred thousand thalers had been paid into the Treasury. The revenue of 1865 showed a total of 168,804,000 thalers, including a sum of 4,600,000 derived from war contributions, thereby exceeding the preliminary estimates by 7,210,000 thalers. Of this sum 2,400,000 thalers would be devoted to increasing the salaries of officials and school teachers, and to increasing the pay of the military forces.

A bill for the extention of the law of election to the annexed countries was also brought forward.

Two Royal letters have been published addressed to the Ministers of War and Interior; in the former His Majesty expresses his thanks for the active part taken by the people in tending the wounded soldiers; in the latter the King testifies his Royal recognition of the magnificent reception accorded to the troops on their return home, by communes, corporations and individuals.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* declares in the most positive manner that the journey of the Crown Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburgh has no political object. The Prussian Government, adds the same journal, has no idea of contracting an alliance in view of events connected with the future policy of Prussia.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

Exceptional Imports and Taxes Remitted—Relinquishment of Rights by the State.

A dispatch from St. Petersburgh says:

"An Imperial decree has been issued remitting the exceptional imposts, taxes and monopolies in force in 450 towns of Russian Poland, and which had been established on the basis of ancient feudal laws, to the profit either of the Government or of the individual proprietors on whose land those towns were built. Those rights are relinquished by the State without indemnity; the various landholders will receive compensation for the loss of their privileges. It is computed that 400,000 citizens and peasants will thus become proprietors of their estates in consideration of the payment of the necessary indemnities, which would not interfere with their independence at home, and yet would secure that independence against aggression from abroad. If the Christian races could be moderate in their demands, and if the Porte would adopt the politic course of letting those whom it can no longer retain under its dominion depart without a struggle, dangers threatening to shake the peace of Europe might be averted, or at least confined to the disaffected country."

SPAIN.

The Reported Insurrection at Barcelona.

The *Gazette de France* publishes, under reserve, letters from Bayonne stating that an insurrection had broken out at Barcelona. The movement, which is said to have been instigated by Gen. Prim, is not of an anti-dynastic character, but is only directed against Marshal Narvaez.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the intelligence published by the *Gazette of France* of an insurrection at Barcelona is incorrect, and adds: "It is true that a plot has been discovered at Saragossa, but a few arrests sufficed to prevent any disturbance of public order."

A later telegram from Saragossa states that complete tranquillity prevails there and throughout the whole Province of Aragon.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone's Visit—The Pope's Determination to Leave Rome.

A dispatch from Rome says: Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the official journal denying the account of his interview with the Pope published by the *Corriere Italiano*, and other journals.

The news published by some continental journals of a hostile manifestation made by the Roman Legion on the occasion of its receiving the Pontifical flag is entirely devoid of foundation.

Intelligence received from Rome states that it has been decided at a secret consistory that if the Pope be obliged to quit Rome, he will seek an asylum in Malta. The ecclesiastical authorities of Malta have received semi-official notification of this decision.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies the assertions of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, relative to the language of Mr. Odo Russell during his passage through Paris. Mr. Russell did not enter upon the hypothesis of the withdrawal of the Pope from Rome, nor did he state that he was authorized by the British Government to offer hospitality to His Holiness.

DENMARK.

Opening of the Rigsdag—Speech of King Christian.

The Danish Rigsdag was opened on the 12th inst. by King Christian in person. His Majesty read a speech from the throne, in which he said:

"A bill for the dowry of the Princess Dagmar will be laid before the Chambers. Denmark has not remained untouched by the political events that have recently taken place in the centre of Europe. By the treaty of peace concluded between Austria and Prussia at Prague, the latter Power has undertaken to restore North Schleswig, in so far as the population by free voting pronounce themselves in favor of such a step. Although this has not yet taken place, still the text of the treaty and the national direction in which European relations are now being developed are a guarantee that we also shall obtain the natural frontiers necessary for the security of the country. This is the object toward which, since the Treaty of Vienna, our hopes have ever been directed. The justice of these hopes has been recognized by friendly Powers, and especially by the Government of the Emperor Napoleon, who has testified a warm interest in our country, and has thereby earned our profound gratitude. Denmark sees in the proposed settlement of the question a proof of the friendship of Prussia."

His Majesty further stated that preparations were being made for the defence of the kingdom, notably with regard to fire-arms, which were being placed upon an improved footing. The questions connected with the finances were mainly settled, and the general financial position of the entire monarchy gave rise to no apprehensions for the future.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Another Rumor that Maximilian Has Abdicated and is on His Way to Europe.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1866.

We learn from a reliable source that a private dispatch was received here to-day from New-Orleans stating that information was received in the latter city yesterday from Vera Cruz that Maximilian had turned over his Administration to Bazaine and had embarked from Vera Cruz, and is now on his way to Europe.

This is given for what it's worth; but it sounds like a repetition of a statement published some days ago, which proved to be unfounded.

Official Intelligence from Mexico—French Losses in the State of Puebla—Terms on which the French Surrendered at Oaxaca.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The following official Mexican news has been received in this city by Minister Romero:

Col. Rafael J. Garcia, appointed Military Governor of the State of Puebla, has established his Government at the City of Za-Ca Poxla, and issued a proclamation to the people of the State, calling upon them to take up arms against the invaders.

Gov. Garcia reports that the French have lost the whole State of Puebla, keeping only the line of the main road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

Gen. Diaz's victories in the State of Oaxaca will cause the French to lose the other, or left side of the road, which can be cut off now at any moment.

The following is a translation of the agreement, by which the Austro-French Garrison of Oaxaca was surrendered to Gen. Diaz:

The undersigned, Gen. Luis P. Figueroa, Cols. Felix Diaz, and Juan Espinosa of Gorostiza, Lieut.-Cols. Manuel Slavezi and Carlos Thiele, all Mexicans, duly authorized by the General-in-Chief of the Eastern Military Division of the Mexican Republic; and Gen. Juan Ortega, Capt. Emily Dives, First Lieut. Sebastian Sweronique, and Second Lieuts. Mury, Baron Eggers and Albert, Count of Kramer, Austmans and French, duly authorized by the commanding officers of the Forts of Santo Domingo, El Carmerz and El Cerro, have agreed, in the following conditions to deliver said posts:

First—The garrisons of Santo Domingo, Carmerz and Cerro, are prisoners of war to Gen. Diaz, who guarantees them their lives on his word of honor.

Second—The baggage, arms and horses, which are the private property of the officers of the garrison, will be left to them.

Third—Gen. Oronoz, Imperial, will appoint the following Committees: One to deliver to Gen. Diaz the finances of the garrison, another to deliver the artillery, arms, ammunition and supplies, and another to deliver the men. Gen. Diaz will appoint Committees to receive the foregoing. The delivery will be made according to documents which will prove what existed before the surrender.

Fourth—When a cannon shot will be fired at the headquarters of the Republican forces the garrison of Santo Domingo, Carmen and Cerro will abandon their strongholds and shall march without arms to the Sangre de Lusto Square; the garrison of the Taragoga Fort shall march in the same way to the front of the Xochimilco Church.

Fifth—In the list of officers surrendered will be embraced the civil officers and other Mexicans who took refuge in the forts.

Sixth—The sick and wounded of the garrison shall also be prisoners of war, and shall remain under the protection and care of the General-in-Chief, Gen. Diaz.

Seventh—This capitulation shall be signed by duplicate, and it shall be ratified by the General-in-Chief of the Eastern Military Division and the commanding officer of the surrendered garrison.

Signed at the City of Oaxaca, this the 31st day of October, 1866.

Signed—L. P. Figueroa, F. Diaz, J. Espernosa of Gorostiza, Manuel Tavesi, Chas. Thiele, Juan Ortega, Emily Dives, S. Sacronique, Mury Bacon Eggers, Albert, Count of Karmer.

Approved—Porfirio Diaz.

Approved—Carlos Oronoz.

OUR MERCHANT SERVICE.

A Reformatory School-Ship—Working of Similar Schools in Massachusetts.

II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my former letter I spoke of the need of some measures to secure a better class of seamen in our merchant service. I desire now to call attention to a practical system of NAUTICAL SCHOOLS [illegible] for New-York.

The first in importance, as it is in usefulness, is a Reformatory School Ship, established and managed under State and municipal Government, for juvenile delinquents.

As before observed, those established by Massachusetts have proved a great benefit to that Commonwealth and to the country at large. Judge T. RUSSELL of Boston, whose great experience entitles his views to have greater weight than almost any other person, in answer to a private letter of inquiry thus states the successful results which have come under his observation.

"The Massachusetts State Nautical School is a State institution, and all its inmates are sent for crime. Any boy from 12 to 18 years of age, convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment, may be sentenced to this institution. Many are sent for being 'stubborn children,' on complaint of their parents. These complaints are heard privately before the Probate Judges.

All sentences are for minority. The Trustees have power to pardon in case of reformation, or for any other cause. They have power, also, to send a boy on a voyage to sea, and this wholly discharges him. They frequently discharge boys on probation, *i. e.* they allow them to go home, or elsewhere on shore, leaving them liable to be arrested and returned in case of bad behavior.

Instruction is given in the common branches, and also in navigation. The boys are also instructed in practical seamanship. During the warm season, from the middle of May to September, the ships cruise almost constantly, making voyages sometimes of 200 miles or more.

The experiment has been very successful both in reforming juvenile offenders, and in its secondary purpose of *rearing a better and more intelligent class of American sailors.*

Many of our boys (165 at one time) have served in the navy, some of them with distinction. The ship has become popular with shipmasters and owners, especially of the best class. One ship has taken taken six boys on each of five different voyages to India.

The first ship succeeded so well that a second has been added to the service, and the old ship is now stationed at New-Bedford, where we hope to find many whaling voyages for the boys. M. L. ELDRIDGE, teacher, and now master of the school-ship *Massachusetts*, has been the most efficient cause of the prosperity of the school.

It has often occurred to us that such a school might be very prosperous, if maintained by private means, for the *nautical instruction of youth not arrested for crime.* Applications are frequent for admission to the ships from those who do not understand the penal character of the institution. I will add, that such a school would now have a great advantage from the fact that the navy has ceased to take boys from any penal institution. The rule injures us, but would help a private nautical school.

I should be happy, at any time, to exhibit our Boston ship to any one interested.

Very truly, THOMAS RUSSELL.

P. S.—We have about 150 boys in each ship, and the average time spent there is about nine months. It should be longer."

Perhaps the beneficial workings of these schools are not as sufficiently known to the New-York public as they should be, and the following items gleaned from the report may prove of interest. We will first show the vicious character of the boys received on board, from which one can readily imagine their useless lives; then, by comparing the useful employment given to those discharged, some idea of the result obtained may be formed:

TABLE OF COMMITMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1865.

Assault and battery	2
Assault with intent to rob	2
Breaking and entering to steal	32
Idle and disorderly	1
Incendiary	2
Larceny	70
Malicious mischief	2
Stubbornness	41
Vagrancy	2
Returned from probation	7
Transferred from State Reform School	8
Total	172

DISCHARGED.

Boys transferred to State Reform School	8
Shipped in United States revenue service	6
Shipped in merchant service	67
Discharged to learn trades on probation	77
Deserted	8
Sent to State Prison	2
Promoted to be assistant teacher	1
Total	169

Capt. ELDRIDGE, in his report as teacher, thus remarks upon these boys committed for crime and vagrancy:

"It should not be forgotten that in a great majority of cases the chance for instruction offered by this institution will be the last which will ever come within the reach of these boys. These facts invest the period of detention and instruction which this class of boys are here permitted to enjoy with great importance and responsibility; and, if properly considered, urge forcibly the extending of this period to the furthest possible limit, and filling it day by day with faithful, conscientious labor. The conduct of the boys in school has been very good, and they have shown as ready and prompt obedience and as much application to study as we could reasonably expect, from their antecedents. The school has been as easily managed as in any year since it was organized, and the progress made in the several branches pursued as great as heretofore, while in some, especially in navigation, the advancement is certainly more marked than in any former year."

Capt. ELDRIDGE closes his report with a noble allusion to those of his pupils who perished in the war. "Eight are known to have fallen, by land or sea, in their country's defence. With them the morning of life was clouded by misfortune or chilled by neglect; and just as the beams of hope gave to life a meaning and a joy, in the opening years of manhood, they bade adieu to all the brightness of the future, and, faithful to duty, went down into the Valley of the Shadow of Death."

Thus this nautical school-ship of our sister State has been the means of rescuing a large number of boys from vice and crime, and enabled them to become useful in a station where they are most needed—namely, as seamen; and the reports prove that the boys who have shipped have proved a credit to themselves, their country, and to the care which has been bestowed upon them.

It needs but the exertions of our New-York Chamber of Commerce and the leading merchants of our City to bring before the Legislature the importance of a reform nautical school-ship or ships to our State and City, which would render almost invaluable service to our marine community. The expense would be but small; and, indeed, part of the appropriations which are now given to Randall's Island might be set apart for this purpose, and thus great benefit derived without much additional cost to the State.

A NAUTICAL SCHOOL AND PRACTICE SHIP FOR BOYS.

But it is not alone to boys committed for crime that we should look for an improvement in our seamen.

A very large and a much better class of lads, especially in our cities, of naturally adventurous dispositions, *will go to sea*, and it is they whom we must carefully educate and bring up under correct habits of discipline; boys whose spirits must not be broken by harsh treatment at the outset of their career, but who should be every way encouraged in their desire to excel in their profession. It is among such that we shall find our future captains and mates, skilled and experienced navigators, polite, enterprising, successful and careful.

As a class our naval officers are a pride to our nation, carrying to all parts of the world the reputation of gentlemanly and skillful seamen, who are capable for any emergency.

This is all owing to the admirable system pursued at the Naval Academy, where the highest toned principles of honor are constantly taught, and where every possible care is taken in their professional and scientific education. If we desire, in a certain degree, to have a similar class in our merchant service, we should bestow some care on the most deserving of our young sailors.

Capt. ELDRIDGE says, "Any one at all acquainted with our maritime population can point to many men of enterprise and correct habits, who have been checked in their aspirations for positions of command and trust because their limited education did not embrace a knowledge of the theory of navigation." All such we could assist by means of a nautical school, and we cannot afford to lose their services as officers for lack of a little timely assistance.

Through the public spirit of our merchants this could be done, at no very heavy cost, and a school-ship established, capable of accommodating a certain number of deserving lads, where practical and theoretical instruction could be given them in the most necessary branches of seamanship, navigation, management and theory of the steam-engine, commercial usage and law. Above all, where care would be taken to give a tone to the character for honesty and principle, and habits of correctness, courage and discipline inculcated.

To this school should be admitted only those of good physical health, and those who could read and write intelligibly.

Judge RUSSELL mentions that numbers are constantly applying for admittance to the Boston Reform School-ship; and as doubtless more would, in this City, apply than could be accommodated, great care should be taken in making the selection from:

1. Boys who have already made one voyage, and who are well recommended by their captains as being intelligent and desirous of learning and improving.
2. Those who are recommended to the Trustees, and seem the best suited for a seafaring life; these to be bound by their parents or guardians to serve in the school and in such vessels as are selected for them, for at least two years.
3. Those from the Reformatory School-ships who prove the most deserving by their good conduct and intelligence.

By this it will be seen that provision is first made for those who have been to sea, thus affording the most favorable opportunity to those who have proved their aptitude for a sailor's life.

Of the second class, it will be necessary to bind them for a certain time, so that they would not leave their school and profession for some fanciful idea, and thus the labor already expended upon bringing them up for seamen be lost.

Of the third, if care is taken in the selection, it will prove a great incentive to reform and good conduct on the part of juvenile delinquents.

But the greatest and most important part in the labor of those intrusted with the charge of such a school, would be the selection of vessels and masters under whom the scholars make their first trip after leaving the school-ship. If, with the principles of honesty and firmness of character impressed upon his mind from this teaching, the boy fortunately meets with a good captain, who, knowing his antecedents, is interested in his welfare, he will have a fair start in life in a noble profession, in which, if he is of the right stamp, he cannot fail to succeed.

It does not require us to look very far into the future to trace the benefit to the community and to the nation by thus bestowing a few months of care in molding a disciplined and capable navigator out of the enterprising boy. Without this assistance, how many noble and spirited boys have become discouraged by ill treatment at the outset of their career and left it in disgust, or, still worse, sunk into the drunken deck-hand! How many have fallen for want of a helping hand, and how much benefit may be derived from the liberality of a few merchants, if they so will it!

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Late Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

VIRGINIA.

The State Agricultural Convention—Address of Mr. Willoughby Newton—Plans Proposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1866.

The long talked of Agricultural Convention of the State, the first attempt of the kind since the close of the war, assembled last evening. Numerically considered, it is not a success, but in the earnestness of the few who have met in the work in which they are engaged, it is far from a failure.

The agricultural interests of Virginia for many years anterior to the war were fostered and encouraged by great annual fairs held near this city under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, an incorporated organization embracing in its lists of members many of the famous names of Virginia. When the war came and the plow shares were wrought into swords and the pruning hooks into spears, the society saw its occupation gone, and the yearly fairs and all meetings of the society were pretermitted. When the great tempest had passed, the farmers of Virginia could only look around them in blank dismay. For a century their industrial system had been an anomaly and almost without change. Slavery naturally begat a repugnance to things new, set everything into fixed grooves and kept them running there. Suddenly they found Slavery destroyed, their system obliterated, their social as well as industrial fabric overturned, and nothing to replace it—not even ruins upon which to build anew. So radical a change never before came upon a people with such startling suddenness, and it is no wonder that not a man of them knew what was to be done, nor how to do it if they had known.

The Agricultural Society to whose head Hon. WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, one of the most energetic farmers of the State had succeeded, early began to consider the apparantly insoluable problem that the finale of the war had presented to the Southern States, and as early as December last a preliminary meeting was held, whereat, however, nothing was discussed, except the probability of the Society recovering from the financial prostration in which it was left by the war. During the past Summer, however, many letters passed between prominent gentlemen, which being published finally resulted in the calling of an Agricultural Convention, to meet in Richmond on yesterday.

During all the preliminary agitation of the subject it is somewhat remarkable that not a single remedy for real and imaginary evils—for many of them are imaginary—was suggested from any source, and the Convention accordingly met with no idea whatever as to what it should do or ought to do. For some reason not yet explained, and I suspect unexplainable, the Convention meets only in the evening, and at the assembling last evening was the address of Mr. NEWTON, the President. From this address I have extracted that portion which treats of the landed States and of the labor question. After telling the farmers not to sell their lands except at a fair price to "do nothing in haste, wait developments," he goes on to say:

> If your estate is large, divide it with your sons, and keep them in the State; for one of our young men of proper spirit is worth a hundred emigrants. You may retain a thousand acres of arable land, which may be cultivated under your own eye with entire convenience, with the aid of a bailiff, according to the English system of managing large farms. As an illustration, I cite the Netherby farm in Cumberland, England, containing 1,290 acres of arable land, exclusive of parks, of the operations on which a detailed report is given in the *Library of Useful Knowledge*. Smaller farms, of 500 acres or less, may be cultivated with equal success under the management of an active and intelligent proprietor, without the aid of a bailiff. To the highest degree of success, lime, grass, stock, labor-saving machinery and manures—home-made and bought—are indispensable. The truth that poor land cannot be cultivated by hired labor without loss must never be forgotten. This makes improvement a matter of necessity, if not of choice, and may, in the end, prove ample compensation for the loss of our slaves.
>
> The soil of Virginia is kindly and easily cultivated, the climate genial, and the variety of her productions greater than that of any other region. In addition to all the productions of Great Britain, we have the important staples of cotton, tobacco and Indian corn. We have abundant water power, boundless mineral resources, free navigation and open markets with all the world. Why, then, should our lands not have a high market value, and be capable of profitable cultivation by hired labor?
>
> If you have more land than you can conveniently cultivate, advantageously sell, or distribute among your sons, rent it out, but by all means avoid the wretched *metayer* system, common on the continent of Europe, under which the landlord furnishes the capital and takes a share of the crop. This system invariably makes poor landlords and wretched tenants. Many of our Virginia land-owners, without knowing its origin, have adopted this system as an original idea, and regard it as an ingenious expedient for the profitable cultivation of their lands. Lord KANE, ARTHUR YOUNG and other British writers describe it as accurately as if they had seen it in operation here, and speak of it as a device of "the rudest age of agriculture." The first step of real improvement is renting, not for a share, but for a stipulated quantity of produce, or for a fixed money consideration; and the last step is to grant long leases, with covenants to improve, under which system Great Britain has made such wonderful advances in agricultural improvements.
>
> It is obvious that one-fifth of the laborers necessary to cultivate the lands of the State, if divided into very small farms, will be amply sufficient under the system that I have ventured to recommend. To procure these laborers the market of the world is open to us, and nothing is required but ability to pay sufficient wages to enable us to get a sufficient supply. To say that we cannot procure the necessary agricultural laborers is to admit that we cannot compete successfully with other countries in agricultural operations, which I emphatically deny. On the contrary, I think we have, in the labor of the freedmen, a decided advantage over other portions of the world. After having had some experience with white laborers, both foreign and native, I have come to the conclusion that the world cannot produce a more skillful and efficient farm-laborer than a well-trained Virginia negro who is willing and able to work. As a class, I think, under all the circumstances, the freedmen have behaved with remarkable propriety; and when the ruinous metayer system of renting is abandoned, necessity, which is the severest taskmaster, will make them our most reliable dependence for labor. If treated kindly, and well and regularly paid, they will furnish a large portion at least of the effective labor required. I take occasion to say that I greatly prefer native laborers, either white or black, to foreigners. They understand our language, our modes of farming and crops, and can go to work at once without training, whereas the foreigner has to be taught everything.
>
> Money may be regarded as a necessary element of civilization. Without it mankind can make no progress, and must remain stationary or relapse into barbarism. This Commonwealth has reached the stationary point. Her industrial interests, though striving to advance, can make no progress. Commerce, manufactures, and, above all, agriculture, are languishing for want of money. Virginia seems to be under an exhausted receiver, surrounded by the vast volume of vital air that freely circulates in unconfined space. She seems perishing for want of breath. Her people, agitated and alarmed, are inquiring one of another, "What shall be done? what shall be done?" Who will answer this question? The man who shall give it a satisfactory solution will have, in the eternal gratitude of a whole people, a monument more durable than brass.

Mixed up with some sense, there is nevertheless a good deal of nonsense, and something more of foolish prejudice, in these paragraphs. The best intellects of Virginia have long ago discovered that the best interests of the State demand both immigration and the subdivision of the great estates into small farms that shall be in the hands not of a dependent tenantry, but of an independent ownership—in short, that Virginia cannot expect to again start forward on the road to prosperity until she has obliterated the last trace of the feudalism of Slavery; that the *débris* of the institution can only work her harm, and must be cleared out of the way; and the press of the State have been so constantly and so ably impressing these ideas upon the popular mind that Mr. NEWTON is wasting his time in attempting to make the reverse of the picture agreeable to the public eye.

The Convention, however, listened attentively to the delivery of this address, and the papers of this morning published it generally without comment, but it is already apparent that the portion I have quoted, so far as it advises against (as it does indirectly) white immigration, will make no impression upon the popular mind. The concluding words I have quoted show that Mr. NEWTON has no idea of how the great question is to be solved, and the Convention announces itself in the same predicament by the following resolutions, unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the subjects discussed in the President's address be referred to appropriate Committees, to be chosen by the President:
>
> 1. A Committee to report on the best mode of employing capital and means to enable owners of land to employ labor, and successfully cultivate their farms.
> 2. A Committee to report upon the most profitable management of Virginia farms, under existing circumstances—whether to work the whole with hired labor, or on shares of the crop, or by subdivision into smaller tracts with a view to the sale of a portion, or renting out or leasing for a term of years.
> 3. A Committee to consider the whole subject of labor, white or black, native or foreign.
> 4. A Committee on the possibility of procuring emigrant labor.

These various committees appointed, the Convention adjourned until to-night.

There are among the few in attendance some men of note, among them Ex-Gov. SMITH and Gen. CUSTIS LEE, this latter gentleman being, I imagine, best able of them all to say what should be done, as he has personally worked out the problem. Within a week from the time he surrendered with his father at Appomattox, he was plowing his ancestral acres at White House Landing with his own hands, and has ever since been diligently and successfully engaged in their cultivation, hiring help of any kind when it was to be had, and toiling with his own hands always. Let the Virginia farmers follow the example of LEE, and her waste places will be seen no more, and the nightmares conjured up from the destruction of the old *régime* will disappear as magically as the spectral armies melted away from before the walls of Prague.

Aside from the Convention we have little of interest. The town just now is opera-mad, and the crowd to-night, upon the occasion of a complimentary benefit to Miss RICHINGS, was one of the largest ever assembled in a theatre in Richmond.

E. C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BILLIARDS AND BILLIARD PLAYERS.

What Our Leading Experts are Doing, and What They Propose to Do—Exciting Amateur Contest at O'Connor's—The Match for $1,000 between Goldthwait and McDevitt—The American Championship—The True Relation between Dion and Fox, and Dion and McDevitt—Helms and Goldthwait to be Matched—A $20,000 Match Broached—Exhibition Playing by Carme and Others.

Last week the leading billiard players of this City exhibited scarcely any life, but one match being played, and that by amateurs who desire that their names shall not appear in connection therewith. It was at the French game, 150 points up, and the playing was equal to the average efforts of our best professionals. One of the contestants, who a week previous had been beaten nine points at the same game for $100 a side, laid on this occasion $1,000 to $800 that he would win, in addition to $200 even that he would win by ten points. The player who accepted the odds was defeated by *one* point, through the failure of the marker to credit him with one of the caroms he had made. By this mistake, and through his own oversight, he virtually lost $1,800. The contest was highly interesting and exciting from its closeness, and nearly every man of note in metropolitan billiard circles was present at the rooms—O'CONNOR'S, in Union-square. With this exception, and the visit of PHELAN and CARME to Harlem on Wednesday night, the week passed without anything of great moment interrupting the normal play of the five thousand billiard halls in and about Gotham.

This week, however, will witness stirring times. There will be no end of amusement for the hundred thousand lovers of billiards in this City and vicinity. To-night, assisted by Messrs. PHELAN, McDEVITT and CAHILL, PIERRE CARME will give one of his attractive exhibitions at the Tontine Billiard-room, Howard-street and Broadway, which establishment has lately changed hands. To-morrow these knights of the cue will play in Newark, N. J., and to-night KAVANAGH, FOSTER and FLYNN are to be there. Wednesday night the first-mentioned array of talent, probably augmented by the addition of WM. GOLDTHWAIT and EDWARD DANIELS, from Boston, will make the balls dance at the reopening of the Eclectic Billiard-room, in Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street. On Friday night, at Irving Hall, will be presented the grand card of the week and of the month—the return game, caroms, 1,500 points up, played on a Phelan & Collender pocket table, for a stake of $1,000, between JOHN McDEVITT, of this City, and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, of Boston. The former has three times beaten the latter—once for a stake of $2,000, once for $1,000, and once for a purse of $150. Should the Boston player turn the tables on Friday night, it will be his maiden triumph over "Chain Lightning," the appellation bestowed on McDEVITT a year and a half ago, when, *novas homo*, he surprised the *cognoscenti* by making runs of 99, 101, 139, 186, 226, and 267, averaging twenty-three in a game of 1,500 points, on the standard (full-sized four-pocket) table, and beating GOLDTHWAIT, for the first time, by 414. He certainly merits the appellation, if upon no other ground than for his unsteadiness, playing well to-day and poor to-morrow. Since then, the great nurser, whose chief strength lies in his marvelous delicacy of touch, has rolled up 213 and 226 in one match; 146, 163, 226 and 308 in another, and 148 192, 232 and 409 in his last, played with GOLDTHWAIT in Boston about a month ago. Owing to the unexampled runs and superexcellent average (25) made in that game the present one is attracting unusual attention, and the desire is very general to see the delicate and painstaking manipulation of this *rara avis*, McDEVITT. Players from all points of the country are coming on to see the match and take lessons in "nursing," that bugbear of amateurs, because too difficult for them to master in the time and with the opportunities at command. Chief among the assembled experts will be JOSEPH DION, the American champion, who, although he has not that consummate daintiness and exactness of touch which characterizes McDEVITT'S cue and enables it to score two and three hundred off balls, moved scarcely three inches from their original position, has no other superior as a nurser and no equal as a cushion-shot player. In partial proof of this he has won four separate matches since his advent as a first-class player. Like the spear of the Amazon Bradamante, which earthed every opposing horseman, his cue has ever been irresistible.

Owing to the wounding of LOUIS FOX, of Rochester, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands, another contest this year for the American championship is impossible. McDEVITT, who has once been beaten by DION, and whose second challenge to the latter follows that of FOX, proposed to fill the void occasioned by the accidental shooting, but DION rightfully refuses to accept McDEVITT in substitution. In a letter respondent to the proposition of McDEVITT, the champion says that while, in view of the lamentable circumstance which has altered Mr. FOX's position he would not think of demanding the forfeit of $250, likely to be due him from that player, it would be unjust to himself and in disregard of the advice of his Canadian friends to risk his position oftener than the laws governing the championship require, and therefore he declines to meet McDEVITT before the player can properly demand a meeting. With the approbation of McDEVITT and the other players interested, DION proposes to play FOX any time prior to the 9th of May next. Should he defeat FOX, the Canadian will play McDEVITT within six or ten days afterward, or, at all events, by the 23d of May. This liberal proposition gives the Rochester player ample time to recover from his wound, which, however, is of such a serious nature that he may be crippled for life. The ball still remains in the thigh, beyond reach of the probe. In explanation of DION's declination to play oftener than the rules demand, it is but proper to state that the champion cue has a worth above the intrinsic value commonly ascribed to it—viz., $400. In Montreal, and in DION's hands, it is worth, perhaps, $500 a year. Here in New-York, in McDEVITT's possession, it would be worth $1,000 a year. There is every reason, therefore, why a young player in business, and with forethought and energy enough to make the most of his position and his reputation as champion, should wish to hold on to the champion's cue, once he lays hands on it.

It is very likely that in the course of the week the proposed home-and-home match for $500 a side each game, between GOLDTHWAIT and EDMUND H. HELMS, the latter of Philadelphia, will be consummated. HELMS issued a challenge to play anybody one game in Philadelphia. GOLDTHWAIT, answering, proposed two games—one in Boston, the other in Philadelphia. HELMS assented. Now, it appears, GOLDTHWAIT prefers to play one of the games in New-York instead of Boston. HELMS replies that he will play anywhere. He has his money up; GOLDTHWAIT has not, but will doubtless cover as soon as he comes to this City, PHELAN & COLLENDER being the stakeholders; and thus stands a match which has been incorrectly reported wholly made. When played, the games will be 1,500 points up, on a carom table, crotche (keeping the balls in the corner) debarred.

A match for $10,000 in gold between DION and KAVANAGH, the proposition to come from the friends of the latter, is talked of, and talked of only. The proposition, if it is ever officially broached, will stipulate a toss for choice of one of two specified tables. As the Canadian has publicly declared that he will play, if not upon the standard table, then only upon a table drawn by chance from a hat full of billiard table makers' names—in other words, that when advertising billiard tables is meant, all the makers shall have a chance—this stipulation as to two tables is likely to spoil a match, if one is intended. Beside, the widely-published challenges of DION having run their proper course without acceptance, at the time he withdrew them, which was one year after their utterance, he stated that he would have enough to do to defend the championship he had just won without going out of the regular path to make a match. This means that if the mountain, secure in its position, and contented withal, will not come down to Mahomet, Mahomet must go up to the mountain.

Evacuation Day.

The following order has been issued by the Commander of the First Division National Guard:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.—The Commander-in-Chief having signified his intention of reviewing the Division from the balcony of the Fifth avenue Hotel, General Orders No. 2 are hereby modified in this:

That the Division will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief from the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at about 3 o'clock P. M. The Governor's salute will be fired on Madison-square at the time the review takes place.

Brig.-Gen. BURGER will give the requisite orders thereto.

In passing in review, all officers and the bands will remain in the column. Mounted officers alone will salute. Colors will be dipped and bands play.

The heads of brigades having passed the reviewing-officers 200 paces, brigade commanders will act as already directed in relation to dismissing their commands. The streets through which the division will pass are hereby designated as the parade ground, and will be kept clear from curb to curb. By order of

Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Commanding First Division.
W. B. BEND,
Major and Acting Division Inspector.
Official: CHAS. H. TOMES, Major and A. D. C.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

THOMAS FAULKNER, of No. 64 Varick-street, met THERESA WOODS in the street, and accompanied her to a liquor saloon at No. 424 Canal-street, and while there found himself minus $75, which had been stolen from one of his pockets. He made known his loss to the officer on post, who arrested THERESA on suspicion of having committed the theft. She protested her innocence and desired a search, which proved her to be not in possession of the money. When brought before the Court yesterday morning the prisoner was discharged, the evidence not being deemed sufficient.

YOUNG THIEVES.

FRANCIS H. ADAMS and JOSEPH CODY, both 16 years of age, and employed as bell boys at the Brandreth House, were engaged on Friday in cleaning the windows of a room occupied by Mrs. CATHARINE HOWARD. They broke open the lady's trunk and carried off a set of coral jewelry valued at $50. The boys then disposed of their plunder to a jeweler, who was found in possession of the set by Detective VAUGHAN, who restored it to the owner. Both the thieves were arrested and committed for trial.

TURNING THE TABLES.

THOMAS M. GRANAHAN, of No. 90 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, entered a dance house in James-street, on Saturday, intent upon having a spree. He there met JOANNA BACHER and ADELINE GOUGH and induced them to drink to excess, intending to make them intoxicated. Contrary to his expectations, the tables were turned, and he fell a victim to the fumes of the liquor consumed. While thus helpless the two women led him into the street, where they abandoned him, first relieving him of a valuable gold watch. Detectives HORBELT and MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, arrested both ADELINE and JOANNA, and they were yesterday committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

WHERE ARE THE CAR DETECTIVES?

On Saturday evening last, as Mr. GARRABRACH, who resides in One hundred and Twelfth-street, near Third-avenue, was returning homeward from down-town, on one of the Third-avenue cars, he was violently shoved from the platform by a number of rough-looking characters who stood near him, one of whom deliberately thrust his hand into one of the pockets of Mr. GARRABRACH's pantaloons, and abstracted therefrom a pocket-book containing $290, with which he sought to escape, but was secured and held by the gentleman until an officer came up and arrested him. The prisoner gave his name as JOHN LEE. He was committed for trial without bail.

"BITTER SWEET."

A lad named VALENTINE SMITH, 17 years of age, with a view to securing a plentiful store of sweets, feloniously entered the confectionery at No. 489 Eighth-avenue, on Saturday night, and pocketed all he could carry of chocolate and almond candies, with which he essayed to escape, but was caught by an officer and yesterday brought before Justice LEDWITH, who committed him for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

Two notoriously bad characters, named PETER J. DONNOLLY and WM. WAGNER, went about two weeks since to the house of Dr. McNAIR, corner of East Broadway and Market-street, and engaged furnished rooms. After remaining about a week they cleared out early one morning, taking with them $127 worth of clothing belonging to some of the other boarders. Detective PIKE, of the Seventh Precinct, was placed upon the track of the thieves, and yesterday morning succeeded in catching them. They were brought before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed them for examination without bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF AN INFANT FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GOVER, at the Emigrant Hospital at Ward's Island, over the remains of JAMES McCARTY, an infant only one month old, whose death was the result of an overdose of morphine. It was ascertained during the investigation that the mother was in the Insane Asylum, so the child had been sent to the hospital for care and treatment. As the infant was quite restless, one of the nurses suggested that one-half of a dose of morphine be given it, when MARGARET McGRATH, another nurse, consented. The child, soon after swallowing the potion, vomited it from his stomach, when the two women ignorantly administered the remaining moiety, which had the effect of reducing the child to insensibility, and death ensued in three hours afterward. The *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that the internal system was much congested, the natural result of the presence of the poison. The Jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts, and censured both of the women for their action.

NO "BLACK CROOK" AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—For reasons no doubt considered good by the Trustees or their representative, the main audience room of the Cooper Institute Hall was not opened yesterday afternoon. Long before the hour proposed for commencing the lecture, or entertainment, or whatever any one may be pleased to call it, the square in front of the building was thronged with persons anxious to gain admittance, and wondering why the doors were not open. This circumstance was soon explained by the appearance of some one who placed large show-cards at each of the gates, announcing that there would be "no lecture this afternoon." Very soon came a posse of the Fifteenth Ward Police, who cleared the streets in a remarkably short time. Our reporter heard some very angry talk from somebody, who seemed to be very indignant, and assurances oft repeated that legal measures would be instituted against somebody or bodies else for loss of reputation, &c., and then the furious one left in high dudgeon.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.—The inmates of the Home look forward to a pleasant entertainment on Thanksgiving Day. Donations can be sent to the Superintendent at No. 128 Fulton-street. During the past year the Home has furnished 32,867 meals, and 43,797 lodgings. 560 boys were provided with employment and good homes; nearly 633 truant and lost boys have been restored to relatives in different parts of the City and country. Six thousand of those cared for were orphans.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Saturday night a fight occurred in the drinking saloon of CORNELIUS MURPHY, on the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Broadway, between DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, JOHN FOGARTY, JOHN MEANY and PATRICK McCAFFREY and others. Several pistol shots were fired, when McCAFFREY was wounded in the ankle and McLAUGHLIN in the neck, neither being dangerously injured. As usual, the Police were too late to effect the arrest of any except McCAFFREY and FOGARTY.

FATAL DISTILLERY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last EDWARD LUPERT was severely burned by the explosion of a still, in the distillery of Messrs. GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN, No. 67 New-street, as previously reported in the TIMES. LUPERT died at the New-York Hospital on Saturday evening. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 32 years of age and a native of the United States.

DEATH FROM ASPHYXIA.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the remains of a colored man named THOMPSON, who was choked to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat, while eating supper at the house of a friend at No. 124 West Thirty-seventh-street. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered.

FIRE IN EAST EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET.—At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an old dilapidated frame house, No. 154 East Eighty-sixth-street, occupied by DENNIS & LENT as a carpenter shop; damage $50, no insurance. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXCURSION OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The officers and friends interested in this regiment, with invited guests, proceeded to Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, in order to pay their respects to Mr. BOYLAN, the contractor for the clothing of the regiment when they first went into the United States service. It appears that Mr. BOYLAN furnished the uniforms of the regiment, and demanded no pay until the expiration of three years. He subsequently furnished the regiment with a new set of uniforms. The officers thought it proper, therefore, to give him a serenade, which they did, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Broad-street, Newark. There was some fine music by the regimental band, and excellent singing by Mr. and Mrs. LAMB and Capt. BERRIAN, of the Third New-York Infantry. Addresses were made by Col. J. Q. ADAMS of the Fifty-sixth, (responded to by Mr. BOYLAN,) Gen. BENDIX, Col. MASON, Gen. SMITH of the Eleventh Brigade, and others. Among those present were Gen. N. SHAUBMAN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. NAGLE, Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, Congressman HALSEY of New-Jersey, the Mayor of Newark, Col. CHAS. L. KIRBY and others. A large number of ladies were in attendance, and the proceedings passed off to the satisfaction of all present. Police Officer McGEE, of Newark, had charge of the outside arrangements, and is very much commended by the officers and guests present. The party returned about midnight.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.—The funeral of Mr. WILLIAM IMLAY STOUTENBURG, a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, took place yesterday from the residence of deceased, No. 10 St. Felix-street. The deceased was also a member of Salem Encampment No. 5, of Odd Fellows; also of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50, of the same Order, all of which turned out in large numbers. The religious services were solemnized at the house of the departed, and the Masonic ceremonies were performed at the grave by the Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge to which deceased had belonged.... The funeral of Mr. J. FLANAGAN also took place yesterday. Having been a member of Father Mathew T. A. B. S. No. 2, his funeral was largely attended by the Association, which was accompanied by two bands of music. The Dead March in Saul was played on the way to the place of interment, which was in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. There was a long line of carriages in the rear of the temperance societies and hearse.

CHARGE OF STEALING A POCKETBOOK.—A man named FULLER, a seaman, yesterday stated at the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, that on Saturday evening he entered the store of Mrs. McCLERNESS, No. 48 Prospect-street, and purchased some candy, giving in payment therefor a dollar bill, and receiving a proper amount of change, which he placed in a pocketbook containing some $250. In a short time thereafter he missed the pocketbook and procured the arrest of Mrs. McCLERNESS. On the other hand, the lady testified that FULLER exposed no pocketbook in her store, and only gave her six cents for ten cents worth of candy. Mrs. McCLERNESS was discharged.

THE FURMAN-STREET HOMICIDE.—The young man, EUGENE J. FERGUS, who was tried in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer last week, on the charge of killing PATRICK McGUANN, by shooting him with a pistol in a fracas near the corner of Furman and State streets, on the evening of the 6th of August last, was brought up for sentence on Saturday morning. In answer to the usual questions the prisoner stated his name; that he was born in Ireland; was 22 years of age; had no occupation; a single man, and was never before arrested on any charge. The prisoner was sent to the State prison for the term of three years and eleven months.

SMALL BURGLARIES.—On Saturday night the residence of WILLIAM HUNT, No. 257 Lorimer-street, E. D., was entered and robbed of clothing valued at $300.....During the early part of the night the residence of F. SAVAGE, No. 400 North-second-street, E. D., was entered by means of skeleton keys and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel to the value of $171....DANIEL HOLMES' bakery, corner of Graham-avenue and Power-street, was entered through a broken window and the contents of the money drawer, $8, stolen.

FIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.—On Saturday evening a number of men employed in a hat factory in Nostrand avenue, assembled in the bar-room of JAMES McNALLY, corner of Walworth-street and Myrtle-avenue, where they got into a free fight. Two of the party, named THOMAS LENNON and THOMAS HILL, were arrested and will be examined by Justice MOREHOUSE this morning.

FELL INTO THE HOLD OF A VESSEL.—A seaman named LOUIS DRENENSTEAD, employed on the schooner *S. T. Winans*, now lying at the foot of Partition-street, was seriously if not fatally injured, yesterday, by falling into the hold of the vessel. The injured man was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.—The body of a male infant, apparently not more than one day old, was yesterday found in a court-yard at the corner of Hicks and Summit streets. The body was taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

THE ROOF OF A CHURCH ON FIRE.—About 11:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon the roof of the colored church, in North-second-street, near Sixth, E. D., took fire from some sparks from the chimney, but it was extinguished without causing much damage.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN MAHON, a resident of this city, had his leg broken on Saturday afternoon, by being accidentally run over in Third-avenue by one of the Fort Hamilton cars. He was taken to the City Hospital.

C. F. Hall and the Franklin Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another report from Mr. HALL has just been published, and again to the discredit of the unfortunate crews attached to the lost Franklin Expedition. As the only representative here, I believe, of those Englishmen who went upon the search for the missing voyagers, I ask you to permit this protest to be made against HALL's statements, without he can produce other evidence than his own mere *ipse dixit*, or the alleged communications of the natives, tallying so remarkatbly as his satements do with my words in the hypothetical argument published by me in 1859 and 1860.

I have again addressed the English Press in reference to his new report, asserting that I believe none of it, nor that he has found *bona fide* documents. If I am wrong, he nor any one conscious of truth need be hurt at my remarks more than I am when his friends assail me. All I say is that I have reason to doubt all he asserts, or may pretend to have done. He is constantly asserting that he has made discoveries, which tend to throw discredit, if not actual dishonor, upon English explorers who have preceded him on the same ground, and whose names and long experience make them far worthy of credit than C. F. HALL's unsupported testimony. Dr. RAE three times went over the whole locality now usurped by Mr. HALL. Dr. RAE had thirty years' previous experience in those regions; had a company of men with him, besides an interpreter; and, consequently, we must either consider he failed in his task, and that Mr. HALL (whose whole proceeding, past and present, I dispute), is alone the superior of every other explorer, or that statements are made without sufficient confirmatory evidence. These statements, I again say, reflect discredit upon the English name, and though alone here, I, as an Englishman, and a sincere admirer of the real and true in America, publicly call for proof of them.

Mr. HALL has, somewhat presumptuously, taken upon himself the task of going upon British ground, on work peculiarly belonging to England, and pretends that he only can solve a mystery which some hundred selected officers and well-known Arctic explorers from the British navy "failed"—according to C. F. HALL, engraver of Cincinnati—"in doing." Mr. HALL and his supporters, therefore, can hardly be surprised if what he says has to be closely examined. As to his right to be there, I wonder what would be said of an Englishman usurping the duty of an American on his own ground, and asserting new discoveries which made all previous Americans there liars? Let me ask this fairly, and be answered without that falsehood and abuse one of Mr. HALL's friends thinks fit to employ. As for the whalers in Hudson and Repulse Bays, it is for the Government, not one individual, jealous of the honor of his native land, to ask about it; though it may well be said England is getting in her dotage when she permits infringement of her rights as she has done.

In regard to Mr. HALL, before he left in 1864, I publicly through the press expressed doubts as to all he had said as having done, and I challenged him and his supporters to meet me in a fair, impartial investigation, so I do now, and I call upon them—Messrs. H. GRINNELL, J. A. STEVENS, Jr., W. C. PRIME, CARSON BREVOORT, BEEKMAN, OSBON and others, honorable, but I maintain mistaken men—to accept this challenge, or by their silence tacitly admit that they have allowed Mr. HALL's statements to erroneously appear without such corroboration as is desirable, and in the face of all I have publicly said to the contrary.

I am, Sir, respectfully, W. PARKER SNOW,
Mount Cottage, near Nyack, N. Y.

Nov. 19, 1866.

Comptroller Brennan in Reply to Mr. Craven.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a specimen of cool assurance I think the card of Mr. CRAVEN, Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, of this date, cannot be excelled. In my letter of the 16th inst., among other things, I arraigned the Croton Aqueduct Department for advertising for work that could not be legally performed, for proposing the letting of excessive jobs far beyond the facilities of performance, and other grave abuses. I stated in regard to the Belgian pavement, that the Croton Board had already let during the year forty-six jobs of the same description, and involving over 300,000 yards, at a cost of over $800,000. That the work of this description proposed to be let could not then be performed because the work under contract exhausted the resources for materials, and that the price of this pavement had steadily gone up from $15 to $50. In the copy of my letter for the Press, the word "yard" was written after $50, instead of the figures "1,000," referring to the number of blocks and the usual and well-known mode of estimating the cost of that material. What was intended was well known, especially to the Engineer of the Croton Department, who has so much to do with that kind of work. But on this quibble the Engineer hinges a craven misrepresentation. His card of this date in respect to this point can only be regarded as a deliberate, as well as silly and transparent, falsification, which, to quote the choice language of his card, "It is a wonder that any sane man dare to publicly make."

On the point I made I have this day been furnished with the following affidavit, which tells the whole story:

> *City and County of New-York, ss:*—JAMES ELMENDORF, of said City, being duly sworn, saith that he has been connected with the largest contracting concern of the City for the laying of Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Department, and is, and has been for the last seven years, acquainted with all the details of such business, including the facilities for furnishing the stone for such pavement and the cost thereof. That the cost of such stone delivered in the City has steadily risen from $17 to $50 per one thousand blocks. That in October last the cost thereof was $50 per one thousand, that it rose from $40 to $50 in two weeks. That such increase of cost to $50 was in consequence of the proposed letting by the Croton Department of the large amount of such work, which was finally stopped by the refusal of Comptroller BRENNAN to attend the opening of bids therefor; and the quality of such stone at that rate, was much inferior, taking fifty-five and sixty blocks to the yard instead of forty, as the due and proper construction of the pavement would require. Deponent further saith that if the jobs for such pavement, so stopped by Comptroller BRENNAN, had been permitted to be let—the consequences would have been that the performance thereof would have been long delayed, and the price of material would have been largely increased; and besides, as a necessary consequence of the demand being in advance of the facilities of supply, the work now under contract would have been performed with an inferior material, to the great detriment of the public interest.
>
> JAMES ELMENDORF.
>
> Sworn before me this 24th day of November, 1866.
> ANDREW BLAKE,
> Notary Public in and for New-York County.

Mr. CRAVEN is entitled to all the credit which his candid, truthful and manly card entitles him.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Card.

CLINTON-AVENUE, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you have been pleased to pay me a tribute to the "meekness, patience and dignity" with which I gave my evidence in defence of my property, assailed by Mr. C. S. BUSHNELL. While gratified by your compliment I cannot consent to be silent as to the remainder of your article, in which you say, "He seemed unwilling to state anything but what he knew to be truth, *although some of his answers told most fearfully against the character and the truthfulness of his only living son.*" I am not aware that there is a word of truth in this declaration. If the evidence given by me shows that there is I have deeply to regret the fact. I had no evidence of such a character to give, therefore your reporter has made a very serious mistake in his report. It not improper I can say that no father was ever more blessed in his child than I have been blessed in the love and kindness of my "only living son." Yours respectfully,

LEVI EASTMAN.

Typhus Fever—A False Report Contradicted.

No. 77 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET,
Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report having obtained currency to the effect that typhus fever is prevailing to an alarming degree at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, foot of Ninetieth-street, East River, I beg leave to assure the public and the friends and patrons of the institution that the rumor is wholly without foundation.

No fever or other zymotic disease exists within its walls, and the Convent is in a remarkably good sanitary condition in every respect.

All persons can visit the institution, and send work to be done as usual, with perfect safety.

By inserting this statement you will befriend one of the most deserving charities in the City, and obtain the gratitude of those excellent ladies, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

H. S. HEWIT, M. D.,
Physician to the House of the Good Shepherd.

The Wrong Man.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of proceedings in the Court of Special Sessions, published in to-day's TIMES, the reporter makes a very serious blunder, where he states that CHARLES NOON was arrested on a charge of grand larceny preferred by EDWARD FOLEY. It should be quite the reverse, as I was the complainant instead of the accused. I wish you would make this correction and relieve me from any odium that may accrue from the misapprehension of my friends and customers.

CHARLES O. NOON, No. 209 Mulberry-street.

A Correction.

HOBOKEN, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the Sunday TIMES that a man named C. H. SCHULTZ, residing at the corner of Newark and First streets, Hoboken, has been put in jail, charged with a foul outrage upon a little girl of eight years of age, &c., &c. In this statement there is an error. The man referred to is not a music teacher, as stated, but a *piano-maker*, and the little girl is the daughter of the lady with whom he was boarding.

This fact the public should know, as I am, to my best knowledge, the only teacher of music of the name of SCHULTZ in Hoboken.

ALBERT SCHULTZ,
No. 19 Washington-terrace.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2403—Yeamans, Jr., vs. The Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
879—Nichols vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
909—Same vs. Same.
1985—Hutchinson vs. Allen.
743—Chamberlain vs. Salisbury.
993—Benton vs. Meyers.
675—Birne vs. Ford.
2133—Bernhardt vs. Banman.
3071—Genet vs. Howland.
1545—Havana R. R. Co. vs. Merritt.
1571—Foster vs. Willard.
657—Vail vs. Craig.
955—Burcke vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
995—Miller, Jr., vs. Beardsley.
1569—Dee Biared vs. Eastmond.
2381—Wyman vs. Birch.
2199—Hogan vs. Bockee.
2229—Waring vs. The Ind. F. Ins. Co.
1005—Hartman vs. The N.Y. Sanitary and Chemical Comp. Manuf. Co.
2299—Mock vs. Gage.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J., in the Brown-stone Building—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
804—Wiggin vs. Russell.
1172—Ryder vs. The Com. F. Ins. Co.
2540—Allen vs. Kenealy.
1234—Rexford vs. The Second-av. R. R. Co.
688½—Ford vs. McCloskey.
1322—Dyer vs. Otis.
542—Bennett vs. Poss.
2260—Brooks vs. Reade.
658—Freeman vs. The Second-av. R. R. Co.
2192—Durkee vs. Osberg.
338—Streiker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
818—Tyler vs. Ford.
606—Webster vs. Ruckett.
2166—Birchard vs. Smith.
972—Kednedy vs. Randall.
1430—Christie vs. Haskell.
312—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
334—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1320—Lockwood vs. Sanford.
906—Tallman vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Co.
15—Lockwood vs. Wood.
18—Lockwood vs. Schoemwel
20—Floto vs. Osgood.
23—Dunham vs. Gebhard.
24—Osgood vs. Given.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
[illegible]—Marvin vs. Hoffman.
[illegible]—Elliott vs. Wood.
[illegible]—Wilson vs. Gillender.
174—Williams vs. Hay.
[illegible]—Hammersley vs. Byrne.
176—Dunham vs. Newhall.
[illegible]—McCrory vs. McCrory.
[illegible]—Cohen vs. Jackson.
[illegible]—Moore vs. Fine.
208—Lewis vs. Anson.
215—Burrell vs. Hays.
162—Hart vs. Wood.
[illegible]—Little vs. Turnure.
[illegible]—Schettler vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Walker vs. Albertson.
[illegible]—Christy vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Hendricks vs. Stark.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Adjourned to Dec. 5, at [illegible] A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.
15½—Corwin vs. Stitewell.
23—Rogers vs. Herrick.
24—Horey vs. The same.
31—Savage vs. Pike.
42—Hart vs. Hammond.
43—The People, &c., ex rel. Dasnall vs. The Board of Registry, Second District, Eighteenth Ward, New-York.
49—Sopers vs. Krug.
56—Baum vs. Scheffaner.
57—Young vs. Holt.
[illegible]—Bernan vs. Patterson.
78—In re app. of Livingston for removal, &c.
80—Robson vs. Babcock.
81—Vaughan vs. Pierce.
87—Evans vs. Adams.
87½—Hewitt vs. The S. R. Petroleum Co.
90—Morange vs. Lord.
93—Sanford vs. Pegram.
95—Besser vs. Wakestein.
98—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

The general call is No. 101, Morentage vs. Conway.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Both branches have adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J., without a Jury.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
99—Bates vs. Russell.
105—Foote vs. Loomis.
119—Crumbie vs. Austin.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
132—Moneuse vs. Moneuse.
133—Simpson vs. Sexton.
135—Smyth vs. Myers.
136—Little vs. Grardon.
137—Titus vs. Fopich.
138—Groebe vs. Mathews.
139—De Witt vs. Albro.
140—Marsh vs. Galandet.
141—Gale vs. Fons.
142—Beck vs. Allerson.
143—Holt vs. Schultz.
144—Clapp vs. The Ins. for Savings of Merchants' Clerks.
145—Groat vs. Schultz.
146—Hyde vs. Phillips.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Equity Calendar.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
112—Smith vs. Steinfelds.
121—Hammond vs. Cropsey.
123—Kennedy vs. Thorp.
124—Same vs. Goss.
45—Durfee vs. Meyer.
147—Bathgate vs. Haskin.
148—Barnes vs. Schultz.
149—Eckel vs. Same.
150—Cooper vs. Same.
151—Weil vs. Same.
152—Simmons vs. Corey.
153—Wright vs. Evans.
154—Scott, Jr., vs. Howe.
155—Steinhard vs. Frost.
156—Young vs. Thompson.
157—Williams vs. Dawes.
158—Salig vs. Collins.
159—Doherty vs. Cuff.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Non-Jury Cases only.

Nos.
155—Palmer vs. Solomon.
190—Brandt vs. Shears.
191—Jones vs. Looran.
192—Grant, Jr., vs. Valkering.
193—Hayes vs. Young.
200—Mitchell vs. Van Name.
202—Maurice vs. Dunn.
203—Lebrun vs. Healy.
204—Waters vs. The London. N.Y. and P. Ship Co.
206—Fielding vs. Bell.
207—Berman vs. Hatten.
209—Waters vs. Garrison.
210—Haddock vs. Lynd.
214—Marsh vs. Kilduff.
215—Williams vs. McGinnis.
216—Gaffney vs. Reynolds.
217—O'Rourke vs. Hall.
218—Purdue vs. Devoe.
219—Noman vs. Brewer.
221—Crook vs. Otis.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. John Toner, robbery.
The People vs. Michael Whelan, Peter Hart, Michael McCoy and Michael Dougherty, robbery.
The People vs. Isabella Goodwin, grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Ehric, larceny from the person.
The People vs. August Vernier, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Duffy, grand larceny.
The People vs. Ellen Shaw, grand larceny.
The People vs. Simon Katz, grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Smith and J. Tucker, grand larceny.
The People vs. John H. Lambert, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Hatch, grand larceny.
The People vs. Andrew Wasson, grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Lunquine, grand larceny.
The People vs. Judson Oliver, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Farley, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. McCormack, manslaughter.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 24, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112¾	100 Atlantic S.S.Co.	108
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, R.'62	106¾	100 Boston W. P.	29
9,000 do	106¾	200 do	29¼
3,000 do	106⅝	20 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	179
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109	200 do	179
1,500 do	108¾	200 N. Y. Central	110⅞
2,060 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106¾	600 do	110⅝
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64	106¾	100 do	110¾
104,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65		130 do...Dec. 13	110
New Issue	108	25 Erie Railroad	73
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65		2100 do	72¾
New	108	100 Hudson R. R.	121¼
500 U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	99⅞	100 do...s60	121¾
42,000 Tr. Notes 7-10s		100 Alt. & T. H.	49
First Ser.	105⅛	100 do	[illegible]
50,000 do...2d Ser.	104¾	200 Ind. & Cin.	[illegible]
5,000 do...3d Ser	104¾	2800 Reading R.	113
57,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68¾	55 do	114
1,000 Virginia 6s	60¾	200 do	113
1,000 N. Car. 6s...x-c	57¼	10 Stonington R.	108
5,000 do	57½	300 Mich. Cen. R.	111
6,000 Missouri 6s	87¾	100 do	111¾
10,000 O. & M. C.	29	400 M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
50,000 do	28¾	2000 do	81
20,000 do	28¾	470 Panama R.	[illegible]
10,000 Erie 4th M.	83	300 Ill. Central R.	119¾
2,000 M. C. 8s, Old Bs.	106	200 do	119
1,000 Tol. & W.Eq.B.	68	100 do	118¾
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	104¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
50 Amer. Ex. Bk.	114	200 do	84¾
20 Mech. Bank	110	100 Chi. & N. W.	42¾
15 Hanover Bank	110	400 do	42¾
20 Fourth N. Bk.	105¾	1200 do	42
20 Canton Co.	47	500 do	42
8 Del. & Hud. Canal	155¾	20 Chi. & N. W. P.	71
400 Cum. Coal P.	67¾	1600 do	71
100 Wilkes. Coal	62¾	500 do...s30	71
44 West. U. Tel.	46	100 do	70¾
500 do	46¾	50 N.Y. & N. H.	117
150 do	46¾	1100 Cleve. & Tol.	113
100 do	46¾	100 do	[illegible]
100 do...b20	47	100 Chic. & R. Is.	103¾
17 do	47	100 do	103¾
290 West. U. Tel., Rus.		100 do	103¾
Extension	97	1100 do	103¾
300 Quick. Min.	47	200 do...s30	103
100 do	47¾	100 do	103¾
100 do	47¼	500 P., Ft.W.& C.	104¾
300 do	47½	500 do	104¾
100 Adams Ex. Co.	80	200 do	104
265 do	79½	100 Chicago & Alt.	108¾
1 Amer. Ex. Co.	79	200 H. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	26¾	400 Mil. & St. P.	54
100 do	26¾	500 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
100 do	27		

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$32,000 US6s,5-20s.C.'62	108⅞	20 At. M. S. Co.	110
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	106⅞	200 Erie Railroad	72
10,000 Missouri 6s	87¾	50 do	72¾
40,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	29	400 Reading R.	112⅞
100 Canton Co.	47	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	81¾
100 do...b30	48	500 do	81¾
100 do	47⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.	42¾
100 West. U. Tel.	47	100 Chi. & N. W.P.	71
200 South Am. Nav. &		100 Chic. & R. I.	103¾
Marine R...b30	110½	200 do	103¾
45 Pac. M. St. Co.	177	200 Tol., W. & W.	42¾
50 do	175½	400 P., F. W. & C.	104¾
100 do	175		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 West. U. Tel.	46½	100 Quicksilver...c	47
200 New-York Cen...s3	110¼	100 Mar. Pref.	28¾
100 do	110¼	800 Clev. & Tol. R.	112
200 do	110⅛	1400 do...c	112
300 do	110¼	200 Chi. R. I. & P...c	103¾
100 do...c	110¼	100 do...b3	103¾
200 do...b3	110⅜	200 do...b10	103¾
300 do	110⅝	800 do	103¾
1700 Erie R.	72¼	1200 do...b3	103⅝
500 do...b3	72¼	1200 Chi. & N. W.	42
1200 do	72¼	300 do...c	41¾
600 do...c	72	300 do...b3	42
500 do...s3	72¼	800 do	41¾
100 Tol., W. & W.	42	1500 do	41¾
6500 Reading R.	113	300 do	41¾
600 do	113⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	70¾
100 do...c	113⅛	200 do...c	70½
600 do	113⅛	200 do...b10	71
800 do...s3	113⅛	600 do	70¾
600 M. So. & N. I.	81	300 P., F.W. & C...x-d	104¾
200 do...c	80⅞	200 do...b3	104¾
400 do...b3	81	200 do...b3	104¾
300 do...s3	80¾	300 do	104¾
500 do	80¾	200 Mil. & St. P.	55

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer.	29	200 M. S. & N. I.	81¾
10,000 do...c	28¾	500 do...c	81
100 Mariposa Pr...c	26	100 do...b15	81¾
100 West. U. Tel...b3	47	200 do...b3	81¾
100 do...c	46⅞	400 do...s3	81
400 Erie R...c	72⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R...b10	119¾
1800 do	72⅛	400 do...b10	119¾
200 do...b10	72⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts R.	84¾
400 do...b3	72⅛	500 do	84¾
3200 do	72⅛	200 do...c	84¾
800 do	72⅛	400 do...c	84¾
300 do...c	72⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	112
400 do...s3	73¼	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	103¾
400 Reading R.	113	100 do	103¾
400 do	112⅞	200 do	103¾
200 do...s3	112⅞	200 do...s5	103¾
200 do...b10	113	200 Chi. & N. W.	42
200 do...c	112⅞	100 do...b10	42¾
500 do...b3	113	200 do...b5	42¾
200 do...b5	113⅛	300 do	42¾
400 do...c	113	400 Chic. & N.W. Pr.	71¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	109⅞	100 do...b10	71¾
100 do...c	109⅞	200 do...b3	71¾
100 Tol., Wab. & W...b3	42¼	300 do	71¾
100 do...c	42¼	200 do...b4	71¾
100 P.,F.W.&C...x-d	104¾	200 do...s3	71¾
100 do...c	104¾	300 do...b3	71¾
100 do...s15	104¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 26—A. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October have just been rendered. We here present them, in connection with an official summary of the movement of the first ten months of the current calendar year.

The Import entries for October at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Oct., 1866.	Oct., 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct	$13,812,200	$16,357,232
Dutiable bonded	8,113,869	5,903,993
Free goods	1,471,951	795,508
Total October entries	$23,398,020	$23,056,733

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $1,434,158, as against $77,942 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $8,789,838, or $675,969 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $24,073,989, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $11,002,048, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46½ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in October, 1865, was $21,852,068, and the Customs, $10,973,513.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the ten months of the present and last calendar years, are as follows:

	1866. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1865. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total marketed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Customs paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average Tariff	46⅛ ⅌ cent.	46⅞ ⅌ cent.

In addition to the above there was [illegible] of

Foreign Specie, during the ten months of 1866, $8,422,999, against $1,759,701 for the same period in 1865.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1865 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866.	1865.
January	$27,219,363	$11,711,178
February	26,560,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,630	13,692,088
April	23,269,301	14,369,609
May	23,973,548	17,688,145
June	20,552,481	15,842,455
July	24,288,193	19,675,662
August	26,922,610	26,401,412
September	25,159,165	25,586,666
October	24,073,989	21,852 068
Total ten months	$245,834,270	$178,290,739

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of October, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January, 1866	$12,437,474	June	$9,559,898
February	12,008,278	July	11,507,186
March	11,173,184	August	12,349,761
April	10,950,896	September	12,248,144
May	11,418,497	October	11,002,048

Total New-York duties collected	$114,655,329
Miscellaneous Out port Customs	1,545,104
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office	$116,200,433

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of October, were:

	Oct., 1866.	Oct., 1865.
Domestic produce	$14,593,664	$20,986,936
Foreign reëxported	218,169	285,307
Gold and silver	1,463,450	2,516,226
Total Oct. clearances	$16,275,283	$23,788,469

The Exports of all descriptions for ten months of the calendar year are:

	1866. Jan. 1 to Oct 31.	1865. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Domestic produce	$156,186,890	$128,921 293
Foreign reëxports	4,745,062	3,799,128
Specie	55,489,740	25 205,342
Total, ten months	$216,421,692	$157,925,763

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,535,092, against the total entries of $6,793,221 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,119,158, against $5,022,750 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $781,865, against $723,516 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,739,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,556 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,862.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,037,059	August	$23,615,423
February	30,520,430	September	21,885,616
March	25,919,086	October	23,398,020
April	24,678,786	Nov. 10	5,446,434
May	28,425,574	Nov. 17	3,888,439
June	22,642,103	Nov. 24	4,535,092
July	26,505,226		

Total to date since Jan. 1	$271,497,725
Against same time last year	192,345,810
Increase to date	$79,151,915

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Nov. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	August	$22,923,510
February	17,195,507	September	11,971,223
March	23,668,871	October	14,812,833
April	23,311,185	Nov. 7	3,093,780
May	13,192,873	Nov. 14	2,954,821
June	10,262,428	Nov. 21	4,119,158
July	13,486,469		

Total to date since Jan. 1	$171,099,711
Against same time 1865	151,611,430
Increase since Jan. 1	$19,488,381
Gold, Nov. 24, 1866	138⅜ ꝑ cent.
Gold, Nov. 25, 1865	147 ꝑ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	August	$1,587,851
February	1,807,630	September	834,550
March	1,045,039	Oct. 1	1,463,450
April	588,875	Nov. 3	748,619
May	23,744,194	Nov. 10	1,037,850
June	15,890,956	Nov. 17	528,385
July	5,821,459	Nov. 24	781,865

Total to date, since Jan. 1	$58,522,459
Against same time 1865	27,220,349
Increase since Jan. 1	$31,302,110

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	Aug	$6,012,951
February	3,633,431	September	2,895,102
March	3,867,553	October	3,744,757
April	1,551,721	Nov. 1	1,259,372
May	3,783,186	Nov. 9	559,568
June	2,189,226	Nov. 21	1,121,397
July	5,115,843		

Total to date, since Jan. 1	$38,297,350
Against same time last year	18,162,107
Increase since Jan. 1	$20,135,243

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,469,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,373
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,614,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
Nov. 3	1,153,000	Nov. 3	8,285,000
Nov. 10	2,894,000	Nov. 10	3,712,000
Nov. 17	2,070,000	Nov. 17	1,643,000
Nov. 24	1,739,000	Nov. 24	1,080,300
Total	$123,253,333	Total	$46,745,010
To date, 1865	93,061,818	To date, 1865	36,650,327

The Trade of the past week was again dull in the line of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. The Import Entries fall below the corresponding week last year, and the amount of Foreign Goods marketed is not much over three and a half millions—the Customs Duties being $1,739,000. The Export trade is improving, both on the news from abroad and the course of prices in Breadstuffs and Provisions on the Corn Exchange and large receipts of Cotton. The latter exceed twenty-five thousand bales. The receipts of Grain and Flour by Canal the present week are expected to be larger, the interruption to the Canal near Palmyra having been removed. The rising prices of Breadstuffs, including Indian Corn, in the English markets, and the higher figures in sterling Money to which Corn and Wheat have already been advanced, will, from information that has reached us in the last few days, lead to a larger Winter receipts by the Railways than have been known for several years. The same cause will produce extraordinary activity on the Canals for the remaining three weeks of navigation. The closing of the canals is officially announced for the 12th December. There is a good prospect that they will not be interrupted by ice before the appointed day. The Canal Commissioners have been petitioned to double their forces at the locks for the remainder of the season.

In regard to the transportation of Wheat and Corn by rail in bulk, we entertain no doubt that both the New-York Central and Erie will afford the required facilities. Large offers have already been made at Buffalo to the Central for cars suitable for Grain, and at good paying rates, and we understand they have been accepted. We believe there is less difficulty than is generally supposed in adapting freight cars on the Eastern roads to Grain transportation in bulk, the main question being one of rates. This will be settled by the continued high prices for export at New-York.

English orders for Grain upon the San Francisco market, for the fine Wheats of California, have passed through this City by Atlantic Cable, and hence by Overland telegraph. They were promptly executed, (and considerably within limits,) *and advice of purchase returned to and received by the London Merchant, who sent the orders in the morning, on the evening of the same day!* This is probably the greatest telegraphic feat, of mercantile interest, since the Cable was successfully laid. Orders have also gone to San Francisco for Grain to be shipped to the New-York market by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, and the necessary rail facilities across the Isthmus furnished by the Panama Company. In this connection we may add that a special agent of the Pacific Mail Company has just returned from China, with the most favorable evidences that an immense direct trade between the ports of China and Japan and San Francisco and New-York will soon follow the establishment of the Oriental line of the Company.

The Money market, which had advanced the previous week to 7 ꝑ cent. at Bank and 6@7 ꝑ cent. with outside lenders, was disturbed on Thursday and Friday by a sudden panic fall in prices in the Railway market. The Stock Exchange was greatly agitated during the two days, and the mischief was made more serious than it should have been by various rumors, started on Thursday, and some of them repeated on Friday morning, of "trouble" among some of the prominent Stock firms, and even with at least one of the large Banks known to hold a good many of what are called Brokers' accounts. They were soon, however, found to be as groundless as they were wanton, and failed to bring a single one of the concerns so canvassed on the Street into difficulty. By Saturday noon the Stock Exchange was restored to quiet, and the Money market to confidence. The latter is now assisted by the return of Currency from the West.

The cause and nature of the recent transfers of Government balances in the National Banks of the interior to the New-York Treasury Office, we fully explained in our last weekly review. The Associated Banks here held $25,000,000 of Greenback Certificates, running against the Treasury, free of interest since the 26th of October. The Secretary of the Treasury provided for their payment by increasing his Currency balances at New-York, which he could only do in one or two ways, either by concentrating his current revenues in the course of collection, or which had already been collected and temporarily deposited in the local National Banks throughout the country, or by going back upon the reserve of Greenbacks (in excess of the original $400,000,000) which he withdrew last Summer, and in part upon the $14,000,000 recently contracted upon the four hundred millions, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the 13th of April last. In availing of the former resource, he neither designed to disturb the Money Market nor distress the Banks, here or elsewhere. With $386,000,000 ordinary Greenback Notes still in circulation, and $298,000,000 National Bank Notes outstanding, he could not even reasonably suspect that Currency would be so difficult to come at, or the Certificates referred to be deemed so valuable at the great money centre of the country, as to make the addition of $12,000,000 or $14,000,000 to his Currency balances here a matter of grave inconvenience. He preferred the transfer of part of his smaller balances at other points to large sales of Gold in New-York, under the belief that the operation would be every way easier for the City Banks. In either case he was satisfied to receive National Bank Notes quite as readily as Greenbacks, although the Banks could demand payment on their Certificates in the latter exclusively. The talk made about the "redundancy" of National Bank Notes, some months ago, might have justified the inference that their transfer for account of the interior depositaries of the Government revenues would have been a "relief" to the Banks in New-York. But Mr. McCulloch drew no such inference, but left it at the option of the Banks to settle with Mr. Van Dyck in National Bank Notes or in Greenbacks, or by an exchange of Certificates, and when advised on Thursday night, that it was not convenient for the comfort of the Money market to continue to settle many of these ways, he promptly telegraphed early on Friday morning, that the Assistant Treasurer might exchange Currency for Compound Legal Tender Notes, allowing the full accumulated interest on the latter. Here the trouble ended. The Compounds were not surrendered. The Banks felt somewhat easy because they could surrender them, and were further reassured, before the close of the week, that the transfers were over for the present, while both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes were being returned to New-York to avail of a 7 ꝑ cent. Money market. We submit, in view of these facts, that the Secretary at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, are wholly blameless in regard to last week's trouble, and that the Government has not profited thereby even to the advantage which it afforded of buying up its Compound Interest Notes 2@3 ꝑ cent. lower than they were offered at only a fortnight ago. The insinuations that the Secretary or his "friends" have been able to "reap a harvest of speculation" by early or exclusive information, are, on their very face, gratuitous. The knowledge of the transfers to New-York was public, if not notorious. They began when our Banks held $25,000,000 in lawful Money in excess of the required legal average, and were completed without reducing this excess below $18,000,000. The whole might have been paid in National Bank Notes, but it seems they were not to be had; and now that the fact is admitted, we hope the next trouble at the Clearing House will not be about the "redundancy" of National Bank Notes, nor the next clamor at Washington for exclusive New-York redemption. The latter Congress will assuredly *not* heed, even if the Secretary should give it his *quasi* indorsement. The Great West will not agree to it, and ought not, until the New-York Banks themselves are able to pay Specie on their own $30,000,009 of Circulation and $200,000,000 of Deposits. *When* this will be, it will be idle at present to discuss.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	141⅛@138⅜
Old U S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅝@107⅝@109
Consolidated 5-20s	107¼@106⅞@108¼
First Series 7.30s	106⅛@105⅛@105⅝
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	105¼@104@104¾
U. S. 5 ꝑ cents, 10-40s	100¼@99½@100
New-York Central	109@106⅜@110¼
New-York and Erie	77⅜@69⅛@66@71⅜
Rock Island	105⅛@100⅛@103⅝
Michigan Southern	82⅝@77¼@81¼
Illinois Central	119⅛@117@119¼
Hudson River	123⅛@121⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86⅛@84½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅛@101@104⅜
Northwestern	52⅛@38⅞@42
Almaden Quicksilver	49⅝@43@46½
Cumberland	70@65⅛@68
Reading	113⅛@110⅜@113⅛
Northwestern Preferred	72⅛@67⅝@71⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30@26⅝@29
Mariposa Preferred	26@25@26⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	113@110@112⅛

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 139¼@139@138⅜ ꝑ cent. The market was not firm, as the demand for exchange at the advance of Friday to 109⅛@109¼ was not strong enough to authorize any immediate expectation of the export of Gold Coin. The steamers of the day carried out $440,000 in Silver Coin and silver bars, and $256,000 in Gold Bars and Coin, making for the whole week $781,865. The receipts from California $1,121,000, and from New-Orleans $500,000, went into the Treasury Office to the extent of a million of dollars in Gold Coin. The Treasury also received $1,739,000 Gold and Gold Notes for Customs, and paid out $1,080,300 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Money market has resumed in a large measure its accustomed steadiness after the excitement of Thursday, although the prevailing rate to the Brokers continues at 7 ꝑ per cent. The tide of currency is now from the country to New-York, and after the Bank Statement of the present week we shall look for a gradual gain in both National and Greenback Notes. The transfers of Greenbacks, or Certificates calling for Greenbacks, to the Treasury Office, for account of Country National Bank depositories of Revenue, have nearly been completed. These transfers early in the week will probably reduce the Legal-Tender Certificates and Notes in the Associated Banks on to-day's statement about $3,000,000. The liquidation of Loans and Deposits during the week has probably been much larger—we should say about six millions each.

The Public Funds were firm through the day, and in better demand with the great dealers on Wall-street. The 5-20s of 1862 close 108⅞@109 ꝑ cent. The Railway market was, in the main, higher than on Friday night; the dealings were quite animated, but the pressure to sell cash stocks much less than on either of the preceding days. Altogether the recovery thus far from Thursday's panic would seem to indicate a more satisfactory market this week. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	100	Northwest	40⅝	42
U. S. 5-20s	108⅝	109	N. West Pref	70⅝	71¼
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	105⅝	Rock Island	102⅝	103⅛
N. Y. Central	109⅛	110⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅜	104⅛
Erie	71⅜	71⅞	Cumb'land Coal	65½	68
Hudson	120	121⅜	Quicksilver	46⅛	46⅛
Reading	112⅝	113⅛	W. U. Telegraph	46⅛	46⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅜	81⅛	Mariposa Pref	26	26⅛
Illinois Central	118⅛	119⅛	Ohio Certificates	28⅛	29
Pittsburgh	85⅝	84⅛	American Gold	138⅝	138⅜
Tennessee 6s	69	68⅜	Bills on London	109⅛	109¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	112
America	139	Hanover	109½
Tradesmen's	142	Irving	107½
Dry Dock	175	Metropolitan	130
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Continental	101
Seventh Ward	111	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
Broadway	215	Manuf's & Merchants	108
Ocean	102	Central National	112
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	107
Chatham	140	Tenth National	106
Bank of the Republic	115		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol & W. 1st M. ext	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	96½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	108½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	98
Erie 1st mort., 1868	106½	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort	102½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	85
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Chic. & Alton, S. F	91½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Chi. & Al. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	105	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	70
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	99½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	82
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ꝑ ct. 1st M	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 ꝑ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt	84	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Cons. 7 ꝑ c. conv	81½	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	70
Del. L. & W. 1st M	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st M	91		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,441,624 64, of which $231,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $377,000; Payments, $2,176,692 17; Balance, $102,638,169 15.

Mr. J. F. Lockwood, of Norwood & Lockwood, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Nov. 15, 1866.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 10th inst., in which you inquire whether the "footing of boots" should be returned as manufactures or regarded as repairs.

In answer I have to say that "footed boots" are to be returned *for taxation* as new work.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

Alex. N. Lewis, Esq., Revenue Agent, New-York.

Collector's Office,
United States Internal Revenue,
First District, Penn., No. 247 South Third-street,
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Many of the first-class wholesale druggists of this city, who are large purchasers and consumers of the article of alcohol, have applied to this office to know what mark or stencil, if any, of the United States, should be placed upon the barrels containing this article, as security for them in its purchase. On examination I find in the latter part of paragraph 142, of the new compiled law, the following: "And all spirits, after being removed from the original package in which they were inspected and gauged, into another package for the purpose of rectification, redistillation, or change of proof, shall again be inspected, and gauged and properly branded, and the absence of an Inspector's brand shall be taken and held as sufficient cause or evidence upon which any spirits so found may be forfeited." While alcohol is not a rectified spirit, strictly so speaking, it is nevertheless a redistilled spirit, and under the strict interpretation of the above-quoted law, I am clearly of the opinion that that it should be marked by a United States General Inspector, as a medium of protection to those who go into the open market at first purchase, for without this the Government and the public would necessarily be put to much inconvenience independent of the fact that its unmarking is subject to much fraud. Therefore, you will please decide the following question of law at your earliest convenience:

Does alcohol, being a distilled spirit, but not a rectified article, require a General Inspector of spirits' brand and gauge thereon to prevent it from being subject to forfeiture when open to sale in the usual course of market?

Trusting to hear from you at an early day on the subject, I remain yours, truly,

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector.

REPLY.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Nov. 20, 1866.

A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., Collector of the First District, Pennsylvania.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., I would state that when the character of spirits is changed, by being made into alcohol, the law requires that it should be inspected and the packages containing it, after its character has been thus changed, properly branded by a United States General Inspector of spirits. But there may be circumstances when a package of alcohol need not have upon it the Inspector's mark, as when it has been removed from a package or vessel for use or for immediate sale to customers, without the additional change in character. The absence of the Inspector's mark on packages containing alcohol will be evidence sufficient to justify a seizure by the Collector, unless he is satisfied the requirements of the law have been complied with. In order to save such packages from forfeiture, the party in whose possession they are must be able to show that the whole tax has been paid. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 30, 1866.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., that, under the new law, special tax receipts cannot be transferred from one party to another, as licenses formerly were; not even when, as suggested, one party sells out to another both the property and the good-will of the establishment.

It is only in case of death that the special tax receipt is transferred from one person to another, and then to none but the legal representative of the deceased. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Nov. 3, 1866.

Sir: Your attention is called to the fact that under the amendatory act of July 13, 1866, the taxes due from all corporations mentioned in sections 110, 120 and 122 of the Act of June 30, 1864, are made payable to the Collector of the proper district, the same as other taxes. Notwithstanding this, many Banks, (particularly *National* Banks in returning *dividend* tax,) railroads and other corporations continue to make returns direct to this office, depositing, the amount of tax to the credit of the United States Treasurer.

As this practice is contrary to law and leads to great trouble and confusion, you will use every endeavor to have all concerned properly instructed in the matter. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Dept. Com'r.

John G. Treadwell, Assessor Fourteenth District, Albany, N. Y.

Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Sept. 5, 1866.

Sir: In answer to your letters of 21st and 22d inst., I have to say:

1. That all cigars before they are removed for consumption must be inspected and stamped. In order to do this they are packed in the ordinary boxes or packages used by the trade for packing cigars.

2. If sold in bulk, they are to be packed by the purchaser, then inspected and stamped, and the tax paid within fifteen days after the same are purchased.

3. The tax is to be assessed on the market value as determined by actual sale, except as hereafter named.

4. When the tax accrues before a sale has been made the tax is to be assessed on appraised value.

5. The Assessor is the proper person to appraise cigars where the tax is to be assessed on an appraised value; he may, and should, however, avail himself of the knowledge and experience of an Inspector in determining values.

6. Under the following conditions the value of cigars, before they are sold, is to be determined for the purpose of taxation, and, therefore, the Assessor must make an appraisal, namely (1) when cigars are removed in bond; (2) when removed from the place of manufacture, or sent to agents or consigned for sale.

7. When the cigars have been purchased in bulk and packed by the purchaser in this last case, the manufacturer is not to be required to pay the tax; the purchaser assumes all the liability for the payment of the tax, which tax is to be assessed upon the appraised market value, and not upon the price paid for the cigars in bulk.

8. Cigars which have been placed in bond may afterward be withdrawn by the payment of the tax, as conditioned in the bond. Then the owner may use, consume or sell at pleasure; the demands of the Government have been satisfied, and the owner is not further liable, whatever disposition he may make of his goods.

9. I know of no case where the tax could be legally assessed upon the increased value of cigars.

10. The two small lots of cigars packed in bulk and inspected in accordance with general instructions issued by you prior to receiving specific instructions from this office, under the circumstances, may be reinspected, but must not be regarded as a precedent.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS HOWLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

Bassett Langdon, Esq., Assessor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 16,007 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 2,370 bags Corn Meal, 14,576 bushels Wheat, 14,566 bushels Corn, 87,712 bushels Barley, 36,265 bushels Oats, 974 bbls. Pork, 35 pkgs. Lard, 457 pkgs. Beef and 515 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lbs. Stock, 164 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19¼c., in gold, ꝑ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request at firmer and buoyant prices. Middlings at 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, the latter being a fancy price for a very choice lot, ꝑ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,800 bales, against receipts of 1,872. The week's receipts at this port have been 25,556 bales; sales and resales, 11,850 bales; export clearances since Monday, 1,108 bales, and for the week, 9,430 bales; estimated stock at the close, 135,000 bales. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a quiet and variable market, closing with slight decline from the opening prices of Saturday. The decline of gold, and the extreme dullness and depression of the goods market, both in this country and in Europe, have unsettled and depressed our Cotton market. Cotton during the week has been freely offered, but buyers are not abundant. The sales have been largely for export, with some contract sales for January delivery at 34c.@34½c. for Middling Uplands. We have to notice in regard to the crop that some reduction is being made from the highest estimates. The advices from most sections of the South show the yield is not as good as the earlier bloom promised. The first picking gave a good yield, but the second picking proves very light. These advices are so general as to have kept our market tolerably steady, even when depressed by the decline of gold and the dullness of the Cotton Goods Market."

We give the following table, based on the receipts of Cotton at the ports from 1850 to 1860. For a crop of 2,000,000 bales, there should be received at the ports

	Of the crop	Or bales	Being average daily receipts.
By Nov. 13	2-16ths	250,000	....
By Nov. 27	3-16ths	375,000	8,900
By Dec. 12	4-16ths	500,000	7,800
By Dec. 25	5-16ths	625,000	9,600
By Jan. 9	6-16ths	750,000	8,350
By Jan. 20	7-16ths	875,000	11,350
By Jan. 31	8-16ths	1,000,000	11,350
By Feb. 25	10-16ths	1,250,000	10,000
By March 23	12-16ths	1,500,000	9,600
By May 1	14-16ths	1,750,000	6,400

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	25,556
Receipts last week	18,832
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	63,766
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	137,900
Receipts since Jan. 1. 1866	522,649
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday last	1,108
Exports since Nov. 1	17,166
Exports since Sept. 1	58,212
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	339,019
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	135,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	328,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	356,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, opening rather more firmly, but closing tamely and heavily. Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10@$10 75; fair to choice do. do., at $10 75@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 40@$11 60 ꝑ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 90	@10 00
Extra State	10 00	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 40	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 60	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 65	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@17 50

Southern Flour is quiet and declining. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 55@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in less demand, including Superfine at $6 15@$7 85 ꝑ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $5 80@$5 90 for Western, $5 85@$6 for Jersey, $6 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl. Sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in fair demand, opening at an advance of 2c.@3c. ꝑ bushel, but closing heavily and with a downward tendency. Sales, since our last, 70,000 bushels, including White Genesee at $3 25; poor No. 3 to good No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2@$2 33; No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 40, and Amber State at $2.95@$3 ꝑ bushel. Corn opened pretty buoyantly at an advance of 2c.@3c. ꝑ bushel, but closed about as yesterday, with a moderate export demand. Sales, since our last, 125,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 25½@$1 27 in store and afloat; $1 28 for Yellow, $1 28 for White Western, $1 05@$1 07 for Jersey Yellow, and $1 27 for White Southern, ꝑ bushel. Rye is heavy to-day; 10,500 bushels Canadian and State sold at $1 28@$1 31 ꝑ bushel. Barley has been in more demand, closing more firmly. Sales since our last 64,000 bushels, partly for export at $1@$1 05 for Canada West, in bond, $1 25 for do. free, and $1 05 for two-rowed State, ꝑ bushel. Oats are in more demand at firmer rates. We quote Chicago at 61c.@64c., Milwaukee at 62c.@65c., and State at 67c., ꝑ bushel: sales 67,000 bushels. Barley Malt rules quiet at $1 35@$1 45 ꝑ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request and steady at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ꝑ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 69,299 hides, and 232 bales do.; sales, 45,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 6,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 21½, private terms; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 23lbs., 19½c.@c., gold, usual selection; 6,200 Dry Rio Grande, 20½lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande Culls, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry California, 24 lbs. 28½c., currency, usual selection; 1,000 Dry California Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 24@26 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Texas, 22½ lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Campeachy, 19 lbs., 21c., currency, as they run; 1,700 Dry West Indies, 20@25 lbs., private terms; 6,600 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 9 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., 14½c., gold, usual selection; 3,800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 45@50 lbs., part 10c., gold, usual selection; 800 Wet Salted Para, 48lbs., 10½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 City Slaughter, Steers, 70 lbs., 13c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 66,700, same time last year 269,600—year before, 528,300,) and 150 Bales, as follows: 37,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 1,600 Dry Orinoco, 8,800 Dry California, 5,000 Central America, &c., 3,300 Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Matamoras, 3,000 Texas and Southern, 4,000 Wet Salted from Liverpool, and 150 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidmeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole.*—During the fore part of the week the demand was fair at steady prices. Since then, the feeling of distrust occasioned by the failures Eastward, and the decline in gold, has prevented purchasers from operating with freedom. Transactions are now confined to orders, and to small parcels for immediate wants. We leave the market rather unsettled, and prices a little irregular. *Oak Sole.*—There has been a fair demand from among dealers at a reduction of about 1c. ꝑ lb.; manufacturers have been in the market for small lots only. *Upper in Rough*—of desirable weight and quality is not very plenty, and sales are restricted for want of stock. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 64,000 sides. We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 46c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.: Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ꝑ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 69c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@74c. ꝑ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $4 50@$11 ꝑ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—continue inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 45, for English and American, ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair supply and limited request at about drooping prices, closing at 20½c.@21½c. for Crude; 35c.@36c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 49c.@51c. for do., free, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and opened very heavily, but subsequently rallying sharply. The inquiry has been mainly for Mess. Sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$22 12, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $22, cash; and $19 50@$20 50 for Prime ꝑ bbl. Sales were also reported of 7,350 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including all the year, seller's option, on private terms, and January, seller and buyer's option, to $22 25@$22 85 ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and depressed at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams; sales 130 packages. Bacon has been more freely offered and purchased at reduced prices, including Cumberland Cut at 12c.; short rib at 12c.@12½c.; short clear at 12½c.13c. ꝑ lb. Sales, 420 boxes. Lard has been in more demand, partly for export, at firmer prices. Sales since our last 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12c.@13½c., and small lots at 13@13⅝ ꝑ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 420 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams are plenty and heavy at $26 50@$33 ꝑ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at from 10c.@10½c. for heavy to light, ꝑ lb. Butter continues quiet at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ꝑ lb. Cheese has been in limited demand at 8c.@17½c. ꝑ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ꝑ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ꝑ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ꝑ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ꝑ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ꝑ lb.	24	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ꝑ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ꝑ lb.	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ꝑ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ꝑ lb.	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ꝑ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ꝑ lb.	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@36

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ꝑ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ꝑ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ꝑ lb.	15	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ꝑ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ꝑ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ꝑ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ꝑ lb.	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ꝑ lb.	10	@15

SKINS—Are extremely dull and wholly unaltered in price, with eager sellers at a moderate reduction from rates recently current.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and depressed. Sales since our last, 176 hhds., including Cubas, &c., from 9⅝c.@11c. ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars are dull at 13⅝c.@15¼c. ꝑ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 lbs. at 12½c.@14½c. ꝑ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ꝑ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 67,000 bushels Wheat, Corn and Barley at 4½d., by sailing vessel, and 6d. by steamer, ꝑ bushel. For London, there were shipped 42,000 bushels Barley at 5½d. ꝑ bushel.

Markets By Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Flour—Sales 485 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50; 80 bbls. Amber Ohio at $13. Wheat quiet; held, Green Bay and Port Washington Club, $2 10; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, about $2 10. Corn—Sales 7,500 bushels Illinois mixed, $1 06; 7,300 bushels New Toledo mixed, 95c. Oats quiet and held at 50c. Barley—Canada held at $1 05@$1 08. Rye, $1. Peas, Canada, $1 20. 10,000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 30. Pork, $23. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky, $2 38. Freights to New-York—Wheat, 22c.; Corn, 19c.; Oats, 13c.; Wheat to Rochester, 6c. Receipts for past twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,306 bbls.; Wheat, 64,241 bushels; Corn, 77,838 bushels; Oats, 39,110 bushels; Barley, 1,614 bushels; Peas, 994 bushels. Receipt for the week—Flour, 51,154 bbls.; Wheat, 404,057 bushels; Corn, 583,258 bushels; Oats, 402,250 bushels; Barley, 151,359 bushels; Rye, 69,069 bushels; Peas, 34,520 bushels. Canal Exports for last 24 hours—Flour, 1,966 bbls.; Wheat, 63,680 bushels; Corn, 81,601 bushels; Oats, 63,893 bushels.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Flour quiet. Wheat advanced 2c.@3c. for No. 1, and 3c.@4c. No. 2, closing at $2 10@$2 14 for No. 1, and $1 84@$1 87½ for No. 2. Corn opened strong at an advance of 2c., but closed weak at 87c.@87½c. for No. 1, and 84c.@85c. for No. 2. Oats advanced 1c., closing firm at 38c.@39½c. for No. 2. Provisions dull; Mess Pork $20. Hogs declined 25c.@30c., and closed moderately active at 6¼c.@6½c. for fair to good. Freights neglected. Receipts to-day—11,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Hogs. Shipments to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Flour limited to a local demand; sales at $10@$10 75. Whisky dull at $2 34, in bond. Hogs dull and lower; sales at $6 30@$6 50, in gross; receipts 3,500 head. Mess Pork dull at $21. Lard dull at 12½c. Gold 138.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Flour dull. Wheat active at $2 05 for No. 1, and $1 83 for No. 2. Corn steady at 88c. for No. 1. Oats advanced 2c. Receipts to-day: 37,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments to-day: 8,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Cotton active and higher; sales, 4,200 bales Low Middling at 32c. Receipts, 3,900 bales. Sugar is lower; Fair at 10c. Molasses lower; Inferior, 40c. Prime, 62c.@65c. Bank Sterling, 50c. New-York Exchange ¼c. discount. Freights unchanged; to New-York, ¾d.; Liverpool, ¾d.@9-16d.; Havre, 1½d.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Flour steady; sales 1,500 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; $15 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 25. Corn quiet and quotations nominal. Barley inactive. Rye do. Peas inactive. Canal Freights are steady; to New-York—Wheat and Peas, 20c.; Corn, 18c.; Barley, 16c.; Rye, 19c.; Oats, 12. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas, 18c.; Corn, 14c.: Barley, 14c.; Rye, 17c.; Oats, 10c. Lake Imports—200 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Barley, 30,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Peas. Canal Exports—600 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 5,300 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Barley, 77,000 bushels Rye.

Toledo, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; Extra Spring $2 25. Corn 5c.@8c. better; 90c.@93c. for No. 1 Mixed. Oats 2c. better; sales at 41c. Lake Freights are dull and nominal.

Cotton Markets.

Augusta, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Cotton is better. Strict middling 32c.; sales 200 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 24.

Crude Turpentine, $5 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 for Hard. Spirits Turpentine, 66c.@68c. Resin, $4@$7. Tar, $1 75. Cotton 30½c.@31c. for Middlings.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 24.

Cotton firmer; sales 325 bales Strict Middlings at 31½c.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 24.

Cotton irregular; Middlings at 31c.@32c.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Cotton advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 160 bales Middling at 31c.@32c. Stock light.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes for children, ladies, gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, situated in South Brooklyn, doing a large and very profitable business, exclusively for cash: will be sold low and on accommodating terms, as the owner is about retiring from business. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

ICE-HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH TOOLS, &c.: capacity 15,000 or 20,000 tons; desirably situated. Address W., Box No. 1,581 Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS'

PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTE.

The public and the patrons of the WELL-KNOWN DECKER PIANOS are cautioned against buying any Decker Piano which purports to be a Decker Brothers' Piano, and does not have in raised letters on the iron plate at the left side the words

DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.

The Decker Brothers' Piano is sold at No. 91 Bleecker-street only, and at no other place in the same street.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
St. Petersburgh, Sept. 29, 1865.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours.
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
London, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,

WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) N. Y.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Under the direction of Sig. JOSEPH BORRA. No. 1,279 Broadway; entrance No. 65 34th-st.

Desirous of proving the superiority of this system over all others now taught in the country, Sig. BORRA proposes to give six lessons gratuitously to all persons wishing to pursue it, and requests such to call immediately at the Institute for classification, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The first lesson for ladies (each class occupying one hour) will be given on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Gentlemen from 8 to 10 P. M.

PIANOS—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, AT LOW PRICES. WHOLESALE AGENCY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR (4) ELEGANT 7⅓ octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, a positive bargain, for cash; best City makers; full warrantee for five years to each piano; finished in perfect elegance; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; have great power and rich tone; four round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron plate, and worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable piano at a bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

HAINES BROTHERS' NEW IRON-FRAME Overstrung Pianos, with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power. For sale at their extensive manufactory and warerooms, corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

THE DECKER PIANO.—A FULL ASSORTMENT of those celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

HIS EXCELLENCY, REUBEN E. FENTON,
Will review the First Division State Militia
On MONDAY, Nov. 26,
and will receive from his friends
A COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE
in the evening, at 9 o'clock.
AT THE FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,
By Prof. Grafulla's Band of 50 Pieces.
And of selections desirable to be heard by those who rejoice in the recent victory.
A magnificent display of fireworks will take place and a salute of 35 guns.
All Union men are invited to participate.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

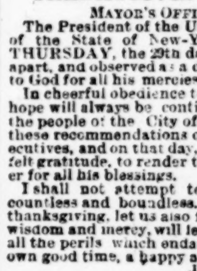
Mayor's Office, New-York, Nov. 26, 1866.

The President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New-York, have recommended that THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, inst., be set apart, and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to God for all his mercies during the past year.

In cheerful obedience to a custom which I sincerely hope will always be continued and honored, I call upon the people of the City of New-York, to give heed to these recommendations of the National and State Executives, and on that day, with great humility and heartfelt gratitude, to render thanks to their Heavenly Father for all his blessings.

I shall not attempt to enumerate them, they are countless and boundless. While rendering praise and thanksgiving, let us also fervently pray that God, in His wisdom and mercy, will lead the nation in safety through all the perils which endanger it, and make us in His own good time, a happy and united people.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the U. S. Government. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 35 second-hand scales cheap. Repairing done.
FRANK E. HOWE.
LINDSAY I. HOWE.
No. 194 Broadway.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
Nov. 19, 1866.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Society of St. Luke's Hospital will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the school-room of the Church of the Holy Communion. T. W. OGDEN, Secretary of the Board of Managers.

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—FREE LECTURE ON Phrenology at 7½ THIS EVENING, after which a lesson to the class studing Phrenology.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, 26th, TUESDAY, 27th and WEDNESDAY, 28th November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Leeds' Art Gallery," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., a large and valuable invoice of pictures just received from Paris, among which are the following artists, viz.:

Jules Noel, Ed. Frere, Montfallet,
Veron, Pecrus, Goupil,
Delacroix, Rosier, Couturier,
Veyrassat, Lambinet, Kuwasseg,
Lanfant de Metz, Brissot, Salmon,
Beaulieu, Chaplin, Cortes, &c.

Also, the following by other artists:

Verbeckhoven, Geo. H. Hall, Wm. Craig,
P. Villamil, D. Johnson, Rondel,
Boutelle, Thorn, Coleman,
Inman, H. Ronner, Everson,
and others.

The pictures are to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 22d, and two evenings before the sale as above.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION,

On 3d, 5th, 8th and Madison avs., 58th, 67th, 68th, 78th and 80th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—Four brick buildings, Nos. 929, 931, 933 and 935, 25 feet south of 60th-st.; each 18.9¾x105 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 78th-st.; 1 lot 25.8x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 80th-st.; 1 lot 25.8x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—One lot 51.2 south of 80th-st.; 25.6x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northeast corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northwest corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
8TH-AV.—Northwest corner 55th-st; 4 lots, 3 on avenue and 1 on street.
EAST 67TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 65 feet west of Madison-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches.
WEST 58TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 325 feet west of 5th-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
EAST 68TH-ST.—Four lots, south side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RARE OLD MADEIRA WINES AND APPLE BRANDIES,

Belonging to the estate of WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq., OF MADISON, N. J.

To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. The above are undoubtedly the most valuable Madeiras and brandies in the country. The sale is peremptory, and by order of Messrs. Purdy and Nicholas, who guarantee the genuineness of the above, and at whose store, No. 43 Beaver-st., the stock can be seen and all information given.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

FORTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF 40,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,

40,000 TONS

of FRESH MINED COAL, FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises

The lot is 286 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last instalment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer.

GOERCK AND THIRD-ST. PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot, with three three-story brick houses, southwest corner Goerck and 3d sts.; lot 14 feet front, 26.10 feet rear, and 100 feet deep. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES,
WHEELER & WILSON AND SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE FURNITURE, HERRING'S SAFES, &c., &c.,
AT
SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.,
MONDAY, NOV. 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 26, 27 and 28, at 4 o'clock: An extremely valuable and interesting collection of Books in History, Biography, Facetiæ, Bibliography, Greek and Latin classics, specimens of early Printing, Manuscripts on Vellum, Poetry, Books relating to America, and many rare and curious works in General Literature, some of which are in the French, Italian and German languages.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT AND BUILDING ON WATER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER and P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WATER-ST.—The three-story brick building and lot, situated on the north side of Water-st., between Market and Pike slips, and known as No. 451 Water-st. Lot 25 by 60 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 26, AT 11½ o'clock, within the store: 1,800 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons,
No. 46 Exchange-place,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1866.

MR. H. J. MACDONALD WITHDRAWS from our firm this day to go into business on his own account.
H. G. STEBBINS & SNS.

Office of Alley & Macdonald,
No. 46 Exchange-place,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEY & MACDONALD, for the transaction of a general stock commission business.
GEO. BOLTON ALLEY, H. J. MACDONALD,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
and of the Mining Board.

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
ARTHUR TILESTON.
Special Partner,
GEO. H. TALMAN.
New-York, Nov. 23, 1866.

MACHINERY.

BARREL MACHINERY.

The American Barrel Machine Company offer for sale their improved machinery for the manufacture of staves for all descriptions of casks. They may be seen in operation at the Cooperage of Mr. William P. Bensel, No. 550 Washington-st., New-York, at the Works of the Portland Kerosene Oil Company, Portland, Maine, and at the Works of Downer's Kerosene Oil Company, at South Boston, who have adopted them for the manufacture of Minell's Patent Grooved Barrel. Further reference and full information may be obtained by addressing AMERICAN BARREL MACHINE CO., No. 151 Devonshire-st., Boston; Post-office, Box No. 528.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DISTILLERIES FURNISHED AT SHORT notice, by GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York, and Newark, N. J.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE [illegible]. Characters by the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. Stuart Robson in HAMLET; or, WEARING OF THE BLACK. Also, THE LONG STRIKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THREE FAST MEN, DICK TURPIN and WILLIAM KING.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE VISION OF THE DEAD. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, PEASE AND SEVERINI'S FIRST MORNING CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Brooklyn.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Handel's Oratorio Samson, by the New-York Harmonic Society.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to Nov. 25. The British Royal Commission on the Neutrality laws will soon commence its sessions. There are vague reports that twenty militia regiments are to be sent over to Ireland to prevent Fenian uprisings.

It is rumored that the Imperial Commission on the reorganization of the French army will report in favor of the Prussian system.

The condition of the "Mexican Empire" is the leading topic in England and on the Continent. The health of the Empress CHARLOTTE remains the same.

The Deak party in Hungary have petitioned FRANCIS JOSEPH for the restoration of the laws of 1848.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have from Washington official Mexican news that the French have lost the entire State of Puebla, keeping only the line of the main road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and this the victories of Gen. DIAZ render liable to be cut off at any moment. The agreement by which the garrison of Oajaca was surrendered to Gen. DIAZ is given in our dispatches.

A private dispatch, received in Washington from New-Orleans, gives a report that MAXIMILIAN had sailed from Vera Cruz, having turned over his administration to BAZAINE.

The Meadville (Penn.) *Republican* denies the statement that there is but one soldier of the Revolution living, and says that there is in Sandusky, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., an old Revolutionary soldier, MATTHIAS BAKER by name, who draws a pension from Government. He was born in 1755, and is therefore now 111 years old. His wife, who was one year younger than himself, died about three years ago; and his daughter, fourscore years and more, keeps house for him. The old man enjoys remarkably good health for one of such advanced years, and walks to the village, half a mile from his residence, every two or three days. On each Fourth of July he takes his old fowling-piece, and goes out into the fields, where he blazes away a salute in honor of Independence Day.

The Chicago *Republican* professes to have trustworthy information from Utah that BRIGHAM YOUNG is about to retire temporarily to a plantation some sixty miles from Salt Lake City, leaving the charge of public affairs in the hands of his son. This movement, it is said, is occasioned by the increasing age of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the object is to test the ability of the young BRIGHAM to wield the scepter before the death of his father shall render final any step which may be adopted in regard to the succession. If he manifest the ability to manage the affairs of Government that his father and the elders hope, then BRIGHAM'S abdication will be permanent.

THOMAS FORBES, one of a gang of five who robbed and attempted to murder Dr. HOUSSINGER in Chicago in June last, was convicted by a jury on Friday, and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment. All his accomplices but one have been similarly punished.

The Toronto *Leader* states that the conductors on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, who were charged with embezzlement, failed to appear at St. Catharines on the day set down for their trial. Their recognizances were forfeited and bench warrants issued for their arrest.

The people of Lexington, Cantonville and Lebanon, which points the Kentucky Legislative Committeemen have recently visited, are strongly urging the claims of their respective towns for the relocation of the State Capital.

By order of Gen. DAVIS, Capt. W. WEST, Second United States Infantry, commanding at Bowling Green, Ky., will detail a guard of ten men daily to protect the Nashville Railroad train running from Bowling Green to the State line and returning.

By an incendiary fire in Lee, Mo., Sunday morning, which destroyed a large warehouse, two clerks who slept in the store destroyed were suffocated, and another, who leaped from a third-story window, was severely injured.

The FallRiver *News* states that SILAS P. RICHMOND, of Freetown, Mass., has sued Mr. PIERCE, the Collector of Internal Revenue, for what the latter said and wrote about him during the late political canvass, laying the damages at $10,000.

A Chicago dispatch of Friday to the Cincinnati *Times* says: "A telegram was this morning received from JOHN MORRISSEY, authorizing a draft of $200 for the relief of his sister, who is starving here."

The Arkansas Legislature on Saturday elected Hon. J. T. JONES, of Phillips County, United States Senator.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met Saturday and adopted an ordinance refusing to pay all bills of expenses incurred by City officials in defending themselves against any charges brought against them, unless a resolution authorizing the expenses and limiting the amount of the same shall have been passed by the Common Council within one month after the commencement of the proceedings. The Mayor nominated Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW for Street Commissioner. The nomination was laid over and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

EDWARD BARRY, of No. 121 West Thirty-first-street, was shot dead about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, at Millemann's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-sreet and Seventh-avenue. BARRY quarreled with JAMES TIERNEY over a game of cards, and they were being separated by one of the proprietors, when TIERNEY drew a pistol and shot BARRY through the head, the wound causing death in an hour. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, when TIERNEY being held responsible, was committed for trial.

EUGENE J. FERGUS, tried in the Kings Court of Oyer and Terminer during the latter portion of the week, for the killing of PATRICK MCGUANN, by shooting, which occurred in an affray on the evening of the 6th of August last, at the corner of State and Furman streets, was Saturday morning sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years and six months.

Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER delivered an address Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the usurpations, wrongs and abuses of the Executive power, and the constitutional remedy therefor. The Academy was well filled and the audience attentive. Contrary to the anticipations of many, there was not the slightest attempt at disturbance.

Judge BENEDICT, of the U. S. Court in Brooklyn, Saturday granted an injunction against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, prohibiting them from laying a track in Greene avenue. The grounds on which the injunction was granted were of the highest importance, and involve the rights of railroad companies and property-owners on the line of the railroad.

The alleged distillery fraud cases were resumed Saturday, before Commissioner NEWTON, in Brooklyn, Montague-street, near the City Hall. Inspector COCHEU and Mr. WILSON were discharged. The case of T. B. TILTON, Esq., was adjourned to Saturday next.

Rev. Dr. CARTER preached the fifty-eighth anniversary sermon of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, at the Church of the Transfiguration last evening.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Minister to France, accompanied by his son, Mr. JOHN W. DIX, left by the steamer *New-York* for Europe Saturday.

Gold left off dull on Saturday at 138¼ ℔ cent.; Exchange not active at 109¼ on London; Money working easier, and the Stock Exchange less excited than on Thursday and Friday.

Produce and Merchandise were moderately inquired for on Saturday. Prices of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton opened more firmly, but at the close, were less buoyant. Wool was lower, on a rather brisker market. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 559 vessels of all classes in port.

The Best Basis of Restoration—Negro Suffrage or the Amendment.

The proposition to substitute impartial suffrage and universal amnesty for the Constitutional Amendment, as the basis of restoration, appears to be received with little favor at the South. The Amendment is denounced as derogatory to the honor of the Southern people, and the application of an intelligence test alike to white and black is scouted as a device for disfranchising the poor whites. Qualified negro suffrage and universal white suffrage would suit tolerably well, because the number of enfranchised freedmen would be very small. But the impartial doctrine is repudiated as vehemently as would be universal suffrage for black and white alike. The Mobile *Advertiser* states the Southern case upon this subject with refreshing candor in an article from which we quote the following:

> "The trouble is that in the Southern States where white suffrage is universal, we cannot have '*impartial* negro suffrage,' as it is had in Massachusetts. And the reason is that in the latter State, *white* suffrage is qualified, and the same qualification is extended to both races. If the Radicals would compromise with us on this question, and allow the blacks of the South the same qualified suffrage as is allowed them in Massachusetts, it would be a concession on our part of little or no *practical* moment, for the reason that out of a black population of three millions, there would be found only a few hundred that could become qualified voters, and there is no doubt those votes would be governed at the South and not at the North. But, unhappily, this is not 'impartial suffrage,' for it discriminates between white and black suffrage, and the probability is that the *Rads* would not treat for a compromise on that basis. On the other hand, when a people, like those of the South, are in possession of universal voting power, where is the politician or the Legislature bold enough to propose to take any of it from them? So that even if the South would consent to yield its traditional prejudices so far as to accede to a qualified black suffrage, for the sake of dispelling the gloom of the political present which hangs like a pall upon her energies, social and commercial, and of being restored to her ancient rights in the Federal Union, the difficulty we have presented would seem to be insurmountable."

The same view is taken by the other Southern journals that have condescended to discuss the suffrage question. They are not averse to an enfranchisement of freedmen—that would practically amount to nothing: but they are decidedly averse to a qualification rigidly applied to both races. And as it is certain that the North will listen to no terms of compromise that imply any distinction as between white and black in respect of citizenship, it would seem to be idle to dwell upon the impartial suffrage proposition as a condition of restoration.

There are, of course, other qualifications than that of intelligence. For many reasons, *that* test is open to serious practical objections. It is no guarantee of moral fitness, in the first place, and in the next its application would be capricious and uneven. A property test, as now acted upon with reference to colored citizens in this State, is preferable, because indicating a certain degree of thrift, and being, moreover, susceptible of direct proof. Or the payment of a specified tax, or a specified amount of taxation, might be still better, because more likely to secure the admission of a larger class, while excluding the idlers and wanderers. But either of these methods would be as objectionable to the South as the intelligence test which the Mobile *Advertiser* had more especially in view. For the same obnoxious principle of impartiality—of equality of right, irrespective of color—underlies the whole. The South has learned something, perhaps, but it has not yet learned that the foundation of its political structure must hereafter be justice.

To universal negro suffrage, probably, the North would be as strenuously opposed as the South. The danger of investing with political power the whole body of freedmen, fresh from the semi-barbarous ignorance and degradation of slavery, is too obvious to be overlooked. Our own experience of universal suffrage has not inspired confidence in its sagacity or safety; and beyond a handful of extremists, there are few who would entrust the ballot to the great mass of colored citizens in the Southern States. Let them be dealt with fairly; subject them to no disqualification from which white citizens are exempt; but at least let some check be imposed that shall guard the franchise from the abuses incident to the universal principle.

Nor should we forget that the very men who have advocated universal negro suffrage as a condition precedent of restoration, are no longer content with the demand. WENDELL PHILLIPS is, perhaps, the man best entitled to speak in behalf of this section of extremists, and he declares plainly that a great deal more than negro suffrage must be had, though how much more, or exactly what, is not apparent. In an address at Philadelphia on Thursday last he is reported to have said that "the object of anti-slavery is the advancement of the colored man," and that the Southern States shall be held "until it is brought about." This is vague enough, but what it means more than universal suffrage is evident from the context. "Grant the negro his absolute rights"—Mr. PHILLIPS went on to say—"*which means his advancement to the same footing as the white rebels.*" The "same footing" in what regard? Is there to be the "same footing" touching property, to be reached through the confiscation process, or what? That the incendiary who prefers this new and undefined demand contemplates exactions of an indefinite nature, cannot be doubted. For the Philadelphia *Press* makes him to have asserted that "we have the power now of making the torture under the harrow"—whatever that may signify. "We may be obliged to continue it for thirty years," he adds, "or perhaps not more than three." It is difficult sometimes to avoid the conclusion that the man who utters language so outrageously nonsensical, has sacrificed his reason to his fanaticism. Even PHILLIPS, however, has his uses. And his violence and savagery will not be entirely destitute of utility if they remind the North of the worthlessness of universal negro suffrage as a means of satisfying the anarchists. Their great desire is to prevent the restoration of the Union. They clamored for negro suffrage as a means to that end, and so soon as impartial suffrage is talked about as something that might be rendered practical, they invent other requirements by way of completing "the torture under the harrow."

Reviewing the aspect of the suffrage question as a whole, then, we are forced to the conclusion that it is unavailable as a basis of restoration. As a contrivance for satisfying the extremists, it has ceased to be available. Their appetite for vengeance will be satisfied with nothing short of "torture" for three or thirty years. As a form of compromise, it is manifestly as distasteful to the South as the plan presented by Congress and approved by the governing States. And since the South rejects all overtures, in turn, and resents as an offence all proposals looking to the exaction of conditions, there is no motive to an abandonment, postponement, or modification of the Amendment as sanctioned by the Republican Party.

Besides, the Amendment more fully satisfies the moderate demands of the North than any other measure that has yet been suggested. It provides the guarantees which the loyal people of the land consider essential to the perpetuity of results achieved by the war. It establishes the liberty and equality of the freedmen before the law; it affirms the inviolability of the loyal debt, contracted in the prosecution of the war; it renders impossible the recognition of the rebel debt, under any future combinations in Congress; it adapts Southern representation to the altered condition of things; and it satisfies the public sense of right by imposing a very mild form of disability upon the rebel leaders. It accomplishes much that neither impartial nor universal suffrage could effect, and it leaves untouched the Constitutional right of the States to regulate their franchise, which either of the other plans would inevitably destroy. We prefer adherence to the Amendment, therefore, as well because it interferes less with the theory and working of our Constitutional system than other plans that have been propounded, as because it more thoroughly satisfies the will of the loyal majority of the nation concerning the guarantees rendered necessary by the rebellion.

The rejection of the Amendment by the South does not affect the merits of the question. If the South voluntarily tendered other terms of compromise, it might be well to consider some feasible method of adjustment. Inasmuch, however, as the South opposes everything in the shape of conditions, our duty is to adhere firmly to those which best commend themselves to our judgment, and which have been most thoroughly considered and sanctioned by the people of the governing States.

What course may be most advantageously taken, is the point which Congress will be called upon to determine. We have no expectation that it will recede from its position, be the consequences to the South what they may. As the question now stands, the Southern States will have themselves, and themselves alone, to blame for exclusion from Congress; and if the exclusion extends until after the next Presidential election, the North will be absolved from responsibility for their disfranchisement. On all sides, it were better to avoid indefinite delay, if possible. The mere keeping open the question of restoration is pregnant with evil, not to say danger. And in the contumacy of the South we can see the groundwork of a strong argument for limiting the ratification of the Amendment to the States which carried on the war for the Union and now compose the Government of the Union. It is a proceeding that we would gladly turn from. But the argument in its favor may become irresistible. The popular judgment may see no flagrant impropriety in confining to the loyal States the right to fix the conditions of restoration; and the common-sense reasoning of a patriotic people may in a great emergency be a safer guide for Congress than the hair-splitting logic of constitutional doctors.

STAVING OFF THE DIFFICULTY.—We had an item from Italy, yesterday, by the Cable, intimating that the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL was about to renew negotiations with the Sovereign of Rome. There is nothing at all improbable in the report. Half the powers of Europe have pressed their hospitalities on the Pope, in view of the possibility of his retirement from Rome. England has for several years past tendered him, periodically, an asylum in Malta. And a Florence paper had it the other day, that His Holiness had intimated a preference for Ireland, if he should be compelled to take refuge under the British flag. Austria has offered a retreat in some portion of the dominions which she can still call her own. France, we may be sure, has not been backward in her sympathies, nor failed to give them practical expression. Spain paid her tribute of respect by placing a Moorish fortress at the disposal of the Head of the Church. Prussia, it is rumored, has shown a similar spirit of generosity. And we do not see how it should be at all out of place for Italy to follow these illustrious examples. Italy claims possession of the only territory which the Pope and his advisers care to occupy. Supposing the temporal sovereignty of VICTOR EMMANUEL should come to be acknowledged by the Bench of Cardinals, what then should hinder the Pope to remain where he is? He cannot overturn the Government of Italy, nor restore the Bourbons by forsaking Rome. If he does forsake Rome, he must place himself under the protection of some foreign flag. He cannot expect to exercise the functions of a temporal sovereign in any new territory. And taking all this into account—and that Italy is as much a Catholic country as France or Spain—it would surely not be unnatural for him to make the best of things, for a time at least, where he is. It is probable enough, with this end in view, that the negotiations with His Holiness are to be reopened by the Italian Government.

Wendell Phillips and the Union.

The Charleston *Courier* quotes from a pamphlet issued in 1850 by WENDELL PHILLIPS in this declaration:

> "We are disunionists, not from any love of separate confederacies, or as ignorant of the thousand evils that spring from neighboring and quarelsome States, but *we would get rid of this Union.*"

Mr. PHILLIPS repeatedly stated, down to the time of the rebellion, that he was not an American citizen—that he had never voted, and that he never would do so or perform any other act which involved or implied allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. His objection to that instrument, we believe, was that it recognized or tolerated the existence of slavery. His hostility to the Union was due to the same fact; he was unwilling to have anything to do with a government of which a slaveholding community formed a part.

When the rebellion broke out Mr. PHILLIPS zealously espoused the side of the Government, but only so far as its action was directed against Slavery. He was never in favor of a war *for the Union*,—or for a war which should simply suppress the rebellion against the authority of the Constitution and restore that fundamental charter of our national liberties to its old supremacy. He advocated war for the liberation of the slaves, and for the conquest of the States in which Slavery existed. In this he was consistent. He held the same ground he had occupied before the war. But we believe he did so far recognize the Constitution and acknowledge allegiance to the Government of the United States, after the Proclamation of Emancipation had been issued, as to vote for Mr. LINCOLN in 1864—though of this we are not sure.

But now that the war is over, and Slavery abolished, Mr. PHILLIPS is still opposed to the Constitution and to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution as it now exists. Indeed, he seems to resist its restoration in any form, being of opinion that the Northern States alone should govern the whole country, and that the South should be held permanently in the position of conquered, subject territory. Even if universal suffrage for the negroes could be secured in the South, we doubt whether he would favor the readmission of those States to the Union. Although he does not avow such an opinion now, his public action looks toward permanent separation. There has been for many years a feeling, held more strongly in New-England than elsewhere, that the country would be better off without the South than with it. Southern votes will always be against a high protective tariff and other measures which New-England deems essential to the public good. Mr. PHILLIPS may have other reasons for his advocacy of separation.

REAL ESTATE SPECULATIONS AND HARD CASH TRANSACTIONS. There is a mania for speculations in real estate up-town which it will probably take a pretty sharp crisis to cure. Small lots even on the unfashionable side of the City, situate six miles north of the City Hall, have lately been sold, in large numbers, at prices almost fabulous. Two such lots in Eighty-third-street—undrained—changed hands last week for the sum of nine thousand dollars. There is no means of conveyance by which the point where this sale took place can be reached from the heart of the City short of an hour's ride. About the fourth part of a working day is thus consumed by the residents of the neighborhood indicated, in passing to and fro between their homes and the centres of business down town. And it is mostly the class of people who have to earn a living in the City that have heretofore selected these semi-suburban localities for their dwelling places. Nor does the district we speak of ever promise to be fashionable. It is on the east side of the three best avenues—Fifth, Madison and Fourth.

We suspect that very many of the sales where these extravagant prices rule, are made on long credits; that small shopkeepers and dealers of various kinds who have made some money of late years under the inflated prices charged for every consumable article, have gone into speculation; have bought much more than they can immediately pay for, and trust to a continuance of inflation to enable them to meet their installments as they come due. The safety of hundreds and probably thousands of transactions, therefore, depends in a very great degree upon the postponement of a commercial crisis. Let the crash come—and over-trading may bring a crash sooner than many people suspect—and then there will come along with it, for certain, the usual rush of holders of real estate to *realize*. Mortgages on unimproved property will fall in value. Installments will become overdue, and the flourishing sales of 1866 may have to be done over again at rates which will astonish the original owners and the speculators alike.

It is true that there is only a limited quantity of unoccupied land on Manhattan Island, and that all of it will some day become of very great value. But the quantity of land yet available for building sites is very far from being exhausted—much farther, we are convinced, than mere casual observers suppose; and the rate at which the island is filling up with buildings is more and more slow, as householders find ready and speedy access to neighborhoods beyond the City limits. There is naturally a fancy value attached to properties skirting Central Park on both the East and West side, because any one can see that in perhaps little more than ten years hence, Fifth and Eighth avenues, north of Fifty-ninth-street, will begin to shape themselves into two of the most magnificent terraces in the world; where the most costly dwellings, and the wealthiest citizens will be found. But we are speaking of properties which have no such prospective or fancy value, and these we think it clear enough, are now held at rates for which there is no warrant whatever on any basis of commercial calculation.

An illustration of the speculative character of many of these up-town sales may be found, we take it, by comparing them with the exceedingly moderate figure at which the splendid Bowery Theatre property was brought to the hammer the other day. Here was a business site to which there are not very many superior out of the leading thoroughfare. But the sale was peremptory. There were no speculative *bids* invited—no extention of payments to suit intending purchasers. It was a *bona fide* transaction completed, and finally wound up with the fall of the auctioneer's hammer. The cash, in short, had to be handed up as the property was knocked down. And all that the sale realized under these circumstances was a trifle over a hundred thousand dollars, a liberal interest on which could be had by simply renewing the lease of the theatre without the expenditure of an additional shilling. That sort of transaction, we take it, shows the difference between wild speculative sales and real, actual, hard cash bargains.

Food for the Reading Public.

It hardly seems worth while to announce by the Atlantic Cable, at a cost of five dollars a word, that the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* "thinks" that the diplomatic relations of England and the United States *will soon become* critical. In the first place nobody knows who the correspondent in question is, or whether it is of the slightest consequence to anybody *what* he "thinks." Then Paris is hardly the proper place to get news of the relations between this country and England: either London or Washington would be better. The *Morning Post*, moreover, is now in no sense an organ of the English government, nor is it even since Lord PALMERSTON'S death, supposed to be "inspired" by even the private secretary of any man in high office. And even if these things were not so, a mere prediction of what may happen hereafter, is scarcely worth telegraphing across the Atlantic.

A little reflection shows how worthless such "news" must be; and yet it will be commented on and discussed over and over again, by all the newspapers and in all political and business circles of the country, for the lack of that little reflection. The mere fact that it is telegraphed gives it, in the public mind, special importance, and it is canvassed, with just as much eager anxiety, as if the two nations were *known* to be on the eve of a rupture.

It is curious to note how little of the newspaper discussion of the day is based upon established *facts*, and how much of it rests on nothing more substantial than report or rumor, or the conjecture of enterprising correspondents. The recent public talk about alleged Cabinet discussions and interviews between the President and Chief-Justice CHASE, offers a timely illustration. Some newsmonger saw Judge CHASE go to the White House and remain an hour or two. The incident itself might or might not be worth noting; but mention of it, with added speculation as to what passed between them, could not fail to excite public attention. So we had reports, rumors, "it is saids," and conjectures of "well-informed" persons, or of men "in a position" to be well posted, without number; and with every fresh report the Press rushes into a fresh editorial discussion of the topics involved. In this way the whole range of political subjects,—suffrage, universal, qualified and impartial,—amnesty, general, restricted, permanent and temporary,—confiscation, subjugation, the Constitutional Amendment and everything else,—has been thoroughly canvassed and settled. On the one hand, moreover, Judge CHASE was roundly berated for having anything to do with the President, and on the other the President was denounced for accepting advice at the hands of such a Radical. And another large section of the Press and public fell into a state of political complacency, and rejoiced in the prospect of an immediate *reconciliation* between the President and the leaders of the Radical Party.

And it now turns out that none of these matters have been discussed at all, and that Judge CHASE called on the President to consult him concerning some detail in his own department. But we have had the discussion all the same, and it has enlightened the public mind just as much as if it had been, like other current and popular works of fiction, "based on fact."

This is only one of a score of instances that might be mentioned. Many of the newspapers,—those which claim to be most "enterprising,"—keep correspondents at the capital, not to learn and report what is actually done and said, but to catch rumors and reports, and indulge in wide and varied conjectures, based on the slightest possible incidents, and hurry them off by telegraph, dressed in an attractive garb, and made as titillating as possible for the public taste. And the public likes it. Such gossip always finds readers and admirers. It is a matter of no consequence that the dainty report is exploded next day; so much the better, it affords another recreation. People read newspapers not for information, but for curiosity; not to learn anything, but to be amused; not that they may *know* what is actually taking place in the world, but that they may have something to talk about with their customers, clients, parishioners or chance acquaintances. And whatever people *want* nowadays, either in newspapers or elsewhere, they will be pretty sure to get. This is the age of enterprise—of supply and demand—and the intelligent public may rest assured that they will have just as many reports and rumors, of all kinds, from all quarters and on all subjects, as they crave, and no more.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND REPRESENTATION.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* has discovered that under the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, Massachusetts would lose something of her representative power in Congress. The Amendment provides that "when the right to vote is *denied to any* of the male inhabitants of any State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or when said right is *abridged in any way* except for participation in rebellion or other crime," then the number of Representatives to which that State is entitled shall be reduced in the proportion which the number thus excluded shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age.

The Constitution of Massachusetts, the *Mercury* says, denies the right of suffrage to paupers and persons under guardianship, and also to persons who have paid no tax or who cannot read or write. Therefore, it is inferred Massachusetts must lose something of her representative weight in Congress.

Undoubtedly—but why not? Why should Massachusetts complain of the operation within her own borders of a principle she proposes to apply to all other States? This effect of the law has been understood from the outset, except possibly by the *Mercury*. Nothing but the adoption of absolute universal suffrage, without qualifications or conditions, can save any State from losing something of the representation based on population. But there is no reason why Massachusetts should object to this more than any other State.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.—Whatever such sensational Cable reports might be taken to signify as that of Saturday announcing that the relations of England and the United States had become critical; or whatever the statements from Paris may mean which declare that the Emperor NAPOLEON has been reconsidering his scheme of totally abandoning Mexico—it is quite certain that at no time whatever could it be more to the disadvantage of either of these Powers to get into any trouble with this country. The relations of the Great Powers of Europe with each other are in a very peculiar state, and have been ever since the close of the Prusso-Austrian war. The results of that war were such as to compel a recast of those relations in many important respects; and, though the French Government officially expressed itself as satisfied with the new order of things, and announced that the new principle of "freedom of alliances" which had been established must of necessity prove of great advantage to France, there are signs that this optimistic view was intended more for the entertainment of the public than the guidance of the Imperial policy.

Our Paris correspondents write us that the new, very formidable and somewhat menacing alliance which has just been formed between *Prussia* and *Russia*, looking to joint action in certain contingencies not unlikely to happen, is causing very serious apprehension in France; and we are told that the military commission, which is in session in the Tuileries under Imperial direction, will soon establish a plan and issue an order for the arming of the whole nation. The situation is regarded as critical for France; the public mind is feverish, and hasty action is demanded. The French Government, it is reported, have even formed, or are attempting to form, a Franco-Austrian alliance as an offset to the Prusso-Russian alliance; but the formidable military power of Prussia, as developed or revealed by the late war, added to the gigantic warlike establishment and preparations of Russia, is such as to temper the tone of France upon an alliance with poor, broken Austria. The whole world knows in what directions lies the ambition of Russia, and upon what grounds both France and England regard difficulties with her as inevitable. The "Eastern Question" is more unsettled now than at any time since its first "settlement" or its last settlement. Russia is more anxious about it than at any time since her last defeat in regard to it; and affairs seem ripening with unprecedented rapidity to give her another opportunity to fix it to her satisfaction.

It is France and it is England that stand in her way—that baulked her before, and that maintain their purpose to baulk her again and baulk her always. They know with certainty her fixed determination to accomplish her purpose—a determination which makes everything else subordinate to it, and which awaits only its favorable chance for execution. She would, as England and France have lately had occasion to apprehend, find a chance which she would instantly rush to embrace upon the first signal of French or English difficulties with this country. This now thoroughly understood everywhere in Europe. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke very significantly at a recent banquet in St. Petersburg, of the value to Russia of a proper understanding with this country. The French Government, in its recent official circular, hinted ominously at the future relations of Russia and America with Western Europe; and the Tory Ministry of England seem to have reached similar conclusions as to the part this country is destined to play in regard to the affairs of the world. The perturbation that has been produced everywhere by the report that the American Government was negotiating for a naval station in the Mediterranean, furnishes a striking evidence of the apprehensions that have been raised in reference to our supposed designs in connection with Russia; and the discussions of the European press show that the entire matter is regarded as of the first importance. All this shows the restraining influences that exist in Europe, and especially at the present time, upon France and England, in regard to any foolish difficulties with the Government of the United States.

AN IMPERIAL VISITOR.—It has already been announced that Don PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, when on his way to the Paris Exposition, will take advantage of this opportunity to make an extended tour through the United States. He is one of the most liberal and enlightened of living monarchs, and is a warm admirer of the history and institutions of the United States. The Constitution of Brazil forbids his leaving the Empire, however, without consent of the Legislative Chambers. This consent has not yet been obtained, though it can probably be had without much difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the Golden City—Safety of the Schooner Western—Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamer *Golden City* has arrived here, with passengers from New-York, and dates to Nov. 1.

She brings news from Acapulco of the landing of the whole armament of the schooner *Western* at Boca de Tronaga, before the arrival of the Imperial vessel sent to capture her.

The ship *Templar*, for Boston, cleared yesterday with 10,356 sacks of wheat, and the ship *Maggie V. Hugg*, for New-York, with 15,549 sacks wheat.

Mining stocks are active. Savage, $1,790; Yellow Jacket, $940; Crown Point, $875; Gould & Curry, $500; Imperial, $128; Chollar Potosi, $200; Ophir, $185.

Legal-tenders 72¼.

Fire and Loss of Life.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 25.

The large four-story warehouse and grocery commission house of CHICK & Co., and SCOTT, CUTLER & Co., in Lee, was burned at four o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000, about two-thirds of which is covered by insurance.

Two clerks of CHICK & Co., named QUEST and RICKETTS, in attempting to escape from the building, were suffocated, and their bodies were consumed. Another man, named HUGHES, jumped from a third-story window and was severely injured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

MEXICO AND OUR CONCERN WITH IT

Our Commissioners to Mexico—Origin of the Monroe Doctrine—Its Meaning—Its Effect on the Holy Alliance—French Evacuation of Mexico—Danger of Mixing with Mexican Factions—No Conquest, but to buy Sonora.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1866.

"Our Mexican relations—what is the Government doing?" says everybody. I am glad to say we have no such relations; but, what I am particularly afraid of is, that we shall have. I don't want any such people in our family, and it will be an evil day when the Anglo-Saxon (alloyed with some of the Celt) gets affinities and connections with the Spanish Aztec which require them to live in the same home together. We can live with the African better than we can live with them. But, however this may be, we stand at a point now where it is best to take observations. How stands the case? The agents sent to Mexico are not such as to inspire special confidence in their prudence. Gen. SHERMAN is constitutionally indiscreet, however competent in all other things—Gen. SHERIDAN is impulsively brave, and Mr. CAMPBELL has no particular knowledge or qualifications for that business. Still, they have one good qualification—they are all thorough Americans and thoroughly loyal and patriotic.

We have nothing to fear on that score, and we trust Mr. SEWARD has instructed his Minister not to go beyond certain points. But *nous verrons*. In the meantime, let us consider the matter on general principles.

The idea of setting up the Republics of America as a counterpoise to the Holy Alliance of Europe belongs to Mr. CANNING, then British Minister. The Monroe Doctrine—a part of his theory—was announced in 1823; was adopted as a self-defence against what was then believed to be the object of the Holy Alliance—to suppress all popular governments. After the dreadful scenes of the French Revolution and the career of NAPOLEON against legitimate monarchs, those personages and their followers realized the idea of MILTON when he describes the Archangel ruined:

> "In dim eclipse disastrous twilight sheds
> On half the nations, and with fear of change
> Perplexes monarchs."

"Darkened so"—and fearful—the idea of a Republic stood before the eyes of the legitimate governments—"legitimate" by the divine right of kings. There is little doubt—none—that if there were not counteracting forces, the Holy Alliance would attempt to carry out or practice the theory of legitimacy. The Greek Revolution had then taken place, and a Republic of Greece, which might have realized with its intellectual splendor the ancient Greek fame, might possibly have arisen; but the world knows how it was suppressed, and how Greece is to-day but a petty sovereignty, ruled over by a petty Prince. At the same time the Republics of South America had thrown off the yoke of Spain and emerged to independence. Spain, having now the restored Bourbon dynasty, and one with the Holy Alliance, was to reassert her supremacy over the Spanish States of America. This was the state of affairs, when CANNING announced that the Republics of America would be maintained as a counterpoise to the Holy Alliance, and Mr. MONROE announced, in his message, the "Monroe doctrine"—that America should not be the subject of European colonization or conquest. There can be little doubt that these announcements averted the plans of the Holy Alliance. England in Europe, and the United States in America, commanding then, as they do to-day, every navigable water on the globe, could not be assailed with impunity. England had, in her contest with NAPOLEON, crushed every navy in Europe, and what she did then we can do to-day. The power of darkness was arrested, and the light of republican governments began to penetrate the cerements of the political dead. Here we cannot help mentioning how in the great drama of history, Divine Providence raises up particular men to do a special work in a crisis of events. How much the world is indebted to the genius of GEORGE CANNING cannot be imagined, unless we go back forty years and behold Spanish armies landing in America, French forces coöperating, French fleets on the coast, and Austrian armies reinforcing. That such scenes might have been, we know, when we see NAPOLEON the Little landing his army in Mexico.

The "Monroe Doctrine" has for forty years been the most popular doctrine in this country. It has in fact no active opposition; "America for Americans" is but the most popular of all ideas. If the French army had been landed in Mexico when we were at peace, and our resources untouched, we should have had instant war, and the French armies would leave Mexico only as prisoners. NAPOLEON realizes this so well, that he at once announces that he will evacuate Mexico, and it only remains for us to see that this is done. This month is the time set for the first part of the evacuation. Seeing that Gen. SHERMAN has accompanied Mr. CAMPBELL to Mexico, it seems evident to me that he goes by an arrangement with NAPOLEON to see that the terms of the agreement with the French Government are complied with. There is nothing new in this. Where a treaty between two Governments requires something to be done by the parties, such as the evacuation of territories or the disbandment of armies, it is customary to send an agent, either military or civil, to see that it is done. The understanding between the Ministers of France and the United States amounts to a treaty, but could not be embodied as such, because the thing to be done was simply the voluntary movement of French troops. The gathering of our forces along the border of Mexico is reasonable enough. It is not to make war, but to provide against contingencies which might probably occur. So far, the movements are the mere results of good sense and sound policy. But there are two other points on which we may not be quite so safe. First, we are preparing to support the Government of JUAREZ. This is right so far as this: JUAREZ is the Government *de facto* on the Liberal side—the one we have recognized and must recognize. But it is, notwithstanding, a fact that JUAREZ is the head of a *party*. We cannot tell, till the French are removed, whether the Mexican people would choose JUAREZ, or any other Liberal, as their ruler. Hence, we are in great danger of being made a party to a war of factions, which would result in the conquest of Mexico, the very last thing the American people desire, and would be doing precisely what we complained of England for doing *ipso facto* in aiding the rebels. We must not make ourselves parties to any foreign factions or foreign conquests. It is contrary to the genius of our country and the sentiment of our people. It will be a grand mistake in the Administration to suppose that because we are in favor of the Monroe doctrine we are therefore in favor of taking Mexico. The intelligence of the American people understands full well that immigration from Europe brings enough of low, ignorant, bigoted foreigners into this country without importing the whole Mexican nation. But some say there is to be a Protectorate! Of all humbugs this is the greatest. Have we not been protectors of Choctaws and Cherokees long enough? Nice protectors we shall make of a weak and ignorant people? Haven't we been protectors of Africans and Indians for a century or two, and is not our conduct toward them a model for all protectors? No; do anything but that. When we have made good our word that European Powers shall take no footing in America, we have performed our part. We are not concerned in the factions and civil wars of Mexico. They do us no harm. They do nobody any harm but themselves. We must recognize nationalities and the right of nationalities to govern themselves.

One other point is to be considered. We need the route from Arizona to the Gulf of California. We should have got it when we got Arizona. The route ought to go as low as the port of Guaymas. Now we ought to buy this fairly—taking care to get as few Mexicans as possible. The French claims may be paid off as a consideration for this. This may all be done without dangerous complications. But it will require prudence, which the Greek philosophers deemed the first of virtues, but which an American called "a rascally virtue." Nevertheless it is essentially necessary in the safe conduct of human affairs. The Administration which undertakes to take Mexico, or pledge the Government to any of its parties, will earn no favor from the American people, but, on the contrary, be the author of the greatest calamities.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

THE MESSAGE COMPLETED.

The President has completed his Message, and in all probability copies will be prepared by Wednesday for distribution to the leading journals, to be printed simultaneously with the reading in Congress.

THE WELCOME TO CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Executive and General Committees having in charge the arrangements for the mass welcome to Congress, met last night, and after receiving reports from the various Sub-Committees, the meeting resolved that Capt. A. J. BENNETT and Major WILLIAM S. MORSE, of the Financial Committee, immediately visit Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, Col. H. S. PEARCE, of the United States Army, to act as temporary Chairman of the Committee, with power to act in the collection of funds in the District. It was ordered that the Committee on Orator and Speakers be instructed to invite Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN to deliver the address of welcome in the event that Gen. LOGAN shall decline.

PAY OF SOLDIERS WHEN ON EXTRA DUTY.

Inquiries having been made whether enlisted men, employed in constant duty as clerks in the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-Master's offices, are entitled to receive the extra compensation provided by General Orders, No. 79, 1866, and if so entitled from what fund they are to be paid, the proper accounting officer replied that it is the prerogative of the War Department to say when a soldier is employed within the meaning of the act of July 13, 1866, and that department having designated no clerical duty as coming within the act, except that "at the bureaus of the War Department, at the head quarters of the army, and at military divisions or department head quarters," no other will be recognized by the accounting officers as entitling the soldier to extra duty pay. Soldiers employed as clerks, when entitled at all, are entitled to the higher rate.

SWAMP LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

List of swamp lands in California, embracing in the aggregate over 55,000 acres, have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, as a step preliminary to the issuing of patents for the same to the State. These lands are of the class designated in the fourth section of the act of July 23, 1866.

In view of the long delay necessarily incident to the transmission of correspondence from that State, the General Land Office is taking up and disposing of all swamp lands without waiting for the formal report of lists from the Surveyor-General.

COLORED TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.

The One-Hundred-and-Seventh United States Colored Troops were mustered out on Wednesday, and left their camps at the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day, *en route* for Louisville, Ky., where they will receive their pay.

SALARIES OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

A general meeting of the Department Clerks was held yesterday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for petitioning Congress for an increase of salary.

PATENTS.

Two hundred and twenty patents will be issued from the Patent Office for this week.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congressmen Coming—Sumner and Stevens—Removals—Why They Have Practically Ceased—The Story of an Applicant for Office—Military Jokes, &c.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

Not more than a dozen Congressmen have as yet made their appearance here, and those chiefly to secure their apartments, and then to hurry off to New-York or New-England to spend a week or so "with infinite leisure" before the commencement of their arduous duties. Of the Senators, beside NESMITH and WILLIAMS, of Oregon, and MCDOUGALL, of California, who have been here nearly all the vacation, only two have as yet arrived, viz.: SUMNER and RAMSEY. Senator SUMNER, whose bachelorhood has at last departed from him, appeared on the avenue this morning and went into a house-furnishing-store. With all his store of classic lore, I'll venture to say that he found therein some things the names of which he could not tell. STEVENS is also here in his old quarters on Capitol Hill. He and SUMNER are always early on hand; and it may also be said that their names are recorded as often in the calls of the yeas and nays as those of any other two members of Congress.

Last session but few members quartered at hotels, owing to their prices and the discomforts of hotel life in Washington. But this season the hotel-keepers are disposed to be more liberal, and the session being short, a larger number of members than usual will live at hotels. DARLING, of New-York; MCRUER and BIDWELL, of California, and WINDOM, of Minnesota, have apartments at the Ebbitt House; Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, will live at the National, and Senator FOWLER, of Tennesse, at the Seaton House.

A great deal has been lately said about the cessation of removals, and that fact is supposed in various quarters to indicate a change of policy in the Administration. I think I can assure the readers of the TIMES that it does not indicate anything of the kind. There are various reasons which of themselves are sufficiently important to cause a stop in this work. In the first place the President is too busy with his message and other important matters to see and consider applicants for office; secondly, the elections being over, there is no particular necessity for making more removals, as public sentiment cannot be longer effected in that way, and I believe it is a serious question with more than one member of the Administration whether public sentiment was ever favorably effected by the policy of removals. A third reason is that continued removals up to the very meeting of Congress would be regarded by that body as an indication of a desire to prolong the contest and would be useless, as it is probable that the Senate will reject at least half of the five hundred important changes that have been made during the vacation. I might add a fourth reason, by stating that the Administration does not consider itself very deeply indebted to the Democratic Party for substantial successes during the late campaign, and it is therefore not very eager to honor its drafts.

I cannot refrain from telling a good story pertinent to the applications for office. A certain gentleman, whose politics I don't know, came here from the State of New-York a few days ago to apply for an office. He called at the White House and sent his card to the President. He strode the ante-chamber impatiently for a few moments, wondering why he was not sent for. Stepping up to a gentleman, likewise in waiting, he inquired, "How long do people have to wait before they get in?" "Sometimes two or three days," was the *nonchalant* reply. "Ah—but then it's a great wonder the President hasn't sent for *me*. I don't suppose there is a man in the State of New-York better known than I am," was the reply. His companion looked at him sharply, and supposing him to be some important personage from the great Empire State, said with much deference: "Perhaps the President has not promptly recognized your card. He gets a great many cards." "Ah, yes, perhaps that's it"—which reflection seemed to console the applicant greatly. I believe he didn't get in, for a short time afterward he appeared at the Treasury Department, and taking the obliging Assistant Secretary by the arm, he innocently asked him if his commission had been made out for the office for which he had applied in the morning. "Well, no," said the Secretary, somewhat nonplussed at the air of confidence assumed by the applicant, "we don't do such things in a hurry; it always takes a few days to fix matters up, you know. By the way," he continued, "you say you are an applicant for this position, who recommends you?"

"*Who recommends me!*" exclaimed the applicant with astonishment, "why my position is equal to that of Governor of New-York; I'd scorn to ask anybody to recommend *me!*" "Well," said the Secretary, rather ironically, "your commission won't be ready to-day." This is not in the least overdrawn. The applicant was a lawyer from New-York City, whose shingle hangs out in Nassau-street, not a thousand miles from the TIMES office, and he wanted to be an officer of Internal Revenue.

The Cavalry Examining Board who are now examining the new appointees in the cavalry branch of the regular army, are anxious that the candidates should appear as soon as possible. I will state for the benefit of all such, particularly those who have fought well without being indebted to West Point for an education, that they may expect to be put through a rigid examination in mathematics and the obstruse sciences for the amusement of the Board. Among other questions propounded will be, "how much will a basket of eggs cost at ten cents a dozen?" and like difficult problems. Candidates will also appear in clean shirts and cravats, and be sure to give no cause for reproof. It's all well enough, I suppose, for these "old tubs" as I heard a young officer style them yesterday, to have their sport at the expense of the candidates, but most of the latter can lead a cavalry column to-day more successfully than their tutors ever could.

CYMON.

TENNESSEE.

Qualifications of Jurors—Republican State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 24.

A bill to define the qualifications of jurors has passed both branches of the Legislature, taking effect from and after its passage.

The bill provides that in all trials, civil or criminal, in any Courts of Tennessee, it shall be good ground of challenge for cause as to competency of any juror, that such person is not a qualified voter of this State.

The bill also provides that persons guilty of rape, as now defined by Tennessee statutes, shall suffer death by hanging, but the jury may commute the punishment to imprisonment for not less than ten years or more than twenty years.

Fifty-seven Radical Senators and Representatives will to-morrow publish a call for a State Republican Union Convention, to meet at Nashville, on the 22d of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor to represent the Union men of Tennessee.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The Presbyterian General Assembly will continue its session next week. It has been largely attended and the greatest unanimity has characterized its deliberations. Many eminent divines are in attendance.

GOVERNMENT VESSEL LOST.

Loss of the Steamship Kingfisher—Officers and Crew Saved—Four Colored Men Lost—Arrival of Gen. Sherman at Havana.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Liberty*, from New-Orleans via Havana on the 20th inst., brings here Capt. HARRIS, the officers and crew and three passengers of the steamship *Kingfisher* of Messrs. MORDECAI & Co.'s Baltimore and Charleston line, which left here on the 10th inst. and foundered in a severe gale sixty miles southeast of Cape Hatteras.

The officers, crew and passengers, three in number, took to small boats, and after being exposed some hours to the mercy of the storm, were finally rescued by the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, which was conveying Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL to Mexico.

All were rescued except four colored men.

On Sunday the 18th inst., the *Susquehanna* arrived at Havana, where Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL were received with marked attention by the authorities. It was understood they would remain in Havana one week.

Launch of a Steamship.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The new steamship *Ontario*, for the Boston and Liverpool line, was launched at Newburyport yesterday. She broke several hawsers, and finally brought up in the mud on the opposite side of the river. She was floated off this morning uninjured.

Contracts are being made for three more steamships of the same class, to be named the *Erie*, *Huron* and *Superior*, all to run direct between Boston and Liverpool.

Louisville Cotton Sales.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The special reports that the daily Cotton sales in this city have been permanently suspended, is incorrect. MCFERRON, ARMSTRONG & Co. will recommence them on Monday, and GEO. N. WICKS, and PORTER, FAIRFAX & Co. will continue them daily throughout each week.

Senator from Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, Ark., says that the Arkansas Legislature has elected Hon. J. T. JONES, of Philips County, United States Senator, to-day.

Extensive Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Two squares between Lawrence and Union streets, containing from thirty to forty buildings, were burned this morning. The probable loss is $100,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Cold Weather.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The weather is quite cold here to-day, with indications of snow.

John H. Surratt and the Conspiracy Against the Government.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 24.

A dispatch by the cable informs us that the presence of JOHN H. SURRATT, under an assumed name, in the Papal army—which has been more than hinted at in several recent speeches by Mr. BOUTWELL—has been definitely ascertained, and that a formal demand for his extradition was made a few days ago by the American Minister; that the criminal was arrested, but afterward broke from his guards, leaped down a precipice and escaped. If ever American hands again hold control of the life of JOHN H. SURRATT, we trust that the case may be more skillfully managed than at the trial of his fellow-assassins. He stands as the only known representative of a conspiracy which, though it was formed and culminated within the last two years, though six or seven of its members have been arraigned and convicted, though the most acute legal minds have been employed to sift it to the bottom, is *to-day wrapped in as dense and unfathomable mystery as covers any similar plot in the dimness of the middle ages.* The extent of the general ignorance about it may well be gauged by the fact that of the two well-known gentlemen who were put in charge of the case by the Government, and studied it long and closely, one still declares that JEFFERSON DAVIS was the chief conspirator, while the other stakes his reputation on the shocking and incredible accusation that the present President of the United States was an accomplice in the plot. All the facts in the case are known to JOHN SURRATT, and to no other man who can be named; and with his person in our possession *the nation could well afford to offer him his life, his liberty, or any other price which might be sufficient to secure it, to obtain from his lips the information* which will shed the light of day upon the most difficult as well as the most interesting criminal mystery of our time. Hitherto the policy of those entrusted with the matter has been to disdain all information in elucidation of the problem from those who alone were able to give it; and Mrs. SURRATT and the rest lie in the endless silence of the grave, while our records are defaced by the testimony of facile perjurers like MONTGOMERY and CONOVER. While JOHN SURRATT survives there is yet a chance to repair the evil which, if he dies with his lips sealed, may be irretrievable.

President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

While the President was on his way back from Richmond, and at a point where no telegraph could reach the steamer upon which he was, a dispatch of the utmost importance reached Washington, demanding the immediate decision of the President himself. The dispatch was received by a confidential staff officer, who at once ascertained that Mr. LINCOLN could not be reached. Delay was out of the question, as important army movements were involved. The officer having the dispatch went with it directly to Mr. STANTON's office, but the Secretary could not be found. Messengers were hastily dispatched for him in all directions. Their search was useless, and a positive answer had been already too much delayed by the time it had occupied. With great reluctance the staff officer sent a reply in the President's name. Soon after Mr. STANTON entered himself, having learned of the efforts made to find him. The dispatch was produced, and he was informed by the officer sending the answer, of what had been done.

"Did I do right?" said the officer to the Secretary.

"Yes, Major," replied Mr. STANTON, "I think you have sent the correct reply, but I should hardly have dared to take the responsibility."

At this the whole magnitude of the office, and the great responsibility he had taken upon himself, seemed to fall upon the officer, and almost overcame him, and he asked Mr. STANTON what he had better do, and was advised to go directly to the President, on his return, and state the case frankly to him. It was a sleepless night for this officer, and at the very earliest hour consistent with propriety he went to the White House. Mr. LINCOLN having returned late the night before, but was refused admission by the usher, who told him that the President had given strict orders to admit no one upon any pretense till after a certain hour. In vain did the officer urge the importance of his errand; the usher would not take in his name, and he was about turning away when the President's son came down stairs, bade the officer good morning, and, on hearing he had been refused admission, said that his father would certainly see the Major. Still the usher was not to be moved, till the son went back himself, and returned with the message that the President would see him.

Mr. LINCOLN was reclining on a lounge as an officer entered, looking over a pile of papers. He appeared a little annoyed at the interruption, but stopped at once to hear his visitor's mission. The dispatch was shown him, and the action upon it stated frankly and briefly. The President thought a moment and then said, "Did you consult the Secretary of War, Major?" The absence of the Secretary at the important moment was then related to Mr. LINCOLN, with the subsequent remark of Mr. STANTON that he thought the right answer had been given, but that he himself would have shrunk from the responsibility.

Mr. LINCOLN, on hearing the story, rose, crossed the room, and taking the officer by the hand thanked him cordially, and then spoke earnestly of Mr. STANTON as follows: "Hereafter, Major, *whenever you have Mr. Stanton's sanction in any matter you have mine, for so great is my confidence in his judgment and patriotism that I never wish to take an important step myself without first consulting him.*"

Such was the place held in the mind of Mr. LINCOLN, by a man for whose removal the plotters in the new Party have been constantly striving ever since the notorious attempt at smokeng out the Cabinet Ministers by a street serenade.

The President and the Chief-Justice—Opinions and Intentions of Hon. Thad. Stevens.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

In my letter published on Monday last I stated that the interview between Chief-Justice CHASE and the President, on the previous Thursday evening had, in the opinion of the best informed upon current political events, *relation to the condition of the Federal Courts at the South.* I find that this was strictly correct. I have since learned that another interview, held on Friday evening, at which several members of the Cabinet were present, the subject of the condition of the South was freely canvassed, and that *the Chief-Justice recommended, as an alternative for the Constitutional Amendment as it now stands, which he favored, the substitution of "impartial" suffrage* in place of the second and third sections, the latter of which particularly constituting an irreconcilable objection on the part of the ten unrepresented States. The President, however, expressed no opinion at the meeting, although he invited a free interchange of views by all present. It is now unquestionable that he stands precisely as he stood last Winter.

Since the arrival of THAD. STEVENS at the seat of Government, increased interest in political affairs has been excited. I do not think any great importance is properly to be attached to his personal wishes and intentions. If, however, the action of Congress is to be controlled by his dictation, then indeed there will be stirring times this session. I understand *he sneers at any "bargain," as he called the conference between the President and Mr. Chase, in which the South is to be a party; denounces "universal amnesty," though coupled with "universal" suffrage, and deems the action of the Southern States altogether unnecessary to make valid the Constitutional Amendment.* I also learn he has prepared a bill, the purpose and operation of which are to render null all the appointments made by the President during the recess of Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

The present week promises to be more than usually interesting at the theatres. Two notable events occur—the opening of the opera season and the return of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH—both at the Winter Garden. Mr. MARETZEK, we are glad to learn, has done well in Boston, and returns to us flushed with victory. Signor RONCONI has met with the reception to which he was fully entitled. He has been recognized everywhere as one of the greatest actors we have ever heard in this country. In impressionable natures there is but little that separates a smile from a tear, and so Signor RONCONI is equally good in comic or serious opera. He opens to-night in the *rôle* of *Crispino*, but we trust ere long he will give us an opportunity of seeing him in "Luida." The Winter Garden is well adapted for the kind of performances contemplated by Mr. MARETZEK. The resources of the establishment are ample in the way of scenery, and for the rest the *impresario* provides. "Crispino" will be cast very strongly, and the performance, we doubt not, will give general satisfaction. During the week Miss HAUCH makes her *début*. Let us add that the theatre has been thoroughly cleaned and brightened up. Several new chandeliers have been placed in the parquette, and a considerable addition has been made to the orchestra chairs. Those who prefer the sanctity of a private box can be accommodated. About a dozen have been constructed in the first circle—a portion of the house where every one can see and hear delightfully.

Mr. BOOTH's season commences to-morrow, when "Hamlet" will be revived. We need say nothing of the play or the actor. The public will be glad to see both again. Mme. SCHELLER supports Mr. Booth as *Ophelia*.

The Ristori Matinée on Saturday was fully attended, and brought the *tragedienne's* second series of performances to an end. "Mary Stuart" was the play selected for the occasion, and SCHILLER's great work has seldom been so powerfully represented. nothing can be more touching and beautiful than Mme. RISTORI's acting in the fifth act. In this and the companion picture of *Elizabeth*, but more emphatically in the latter, the genius of the lady is conspicuous. We are able to admit the justice of the European verdict which surrenders to RISTORI the mantle of RACHEL. Her reception in America has exceeded the expectations of her best friends. The season just terminated demonstrates that the favor she has received was not a matter of mere curiosity, but of pure appreciation. We have not been able to speak of Mme. RISTORI with enthusiasm on every occasion of her appearance, but her transcendent merits in certain parts have been fairly recorded in these columns. Beyond herself, there has been little to praise. The company, to speak mildly, was weak; to speak frankly it was bad; to speak critically it was unbearable. It was sufficient, had the lady not been well managed, to destroy every chance of success. Mr. GRAU, however, was on the alert for many months before Mad. RISTORI arrived, and with due diligence and tact paved the way for the subsequent triumph. We have no wish to qualify a success, but it is due to an energetic management to say that much of it is attributable to its judicious action. Perhaps in this way we make an explanation; at all events, we state a fact, namely: that without Mr. GRAU, Mad. RISTORI would not occupy the position before the public which she now does, and which from the start was jeopardized by the bad elements with which otherwise she chose to surround herself.

The second of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' symphony soirees was given at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. We should have liked to see that spacious edifice crowded to its greatest capacity, but for classical music there is yet much pioneering to be done. The attendance was good in numbers and intelligence. With such a programme, however, the hall should have been crowded. The feature of the evening was the Ninth Symphony by BEETHOVEN—a work which has not been played for many years, and indeed is seldom heard even in capitals more musical than New-York. Although not strictly the last of the great composer's large orchestral works—there being yet a *quasi* Tenth Symphony—it is the completion of that stupendous series of tone pictures with which BEETHOVEN's name is indissolubly connected. The stride from the First Symphony to the Ninth is immense. Like all studious young writers BEETHOVEN betrayed the sources of his knowledge in his earlier works. The first and second symphonies are clearly in the style of HADYN. All the rest are the result of inspiration unembarrassed by models, and no where so unembarrassed as in the Ninth Symphony. We lack space to speak to-day of this stupendous production. For the moment we briefly state the fact that it was played superbly. The orchestra was admirable. All the awkward points of rhythm—and they are many and difficult—were conquered faultlessly. We have had opportunities of hearing the Ninth Symphony in other cities, but remember no occasion when the three movements of the first part were so clearly and vigorously rendered. So also with the second part, which we exclude from general commendation only that we may pay a special compliment to the members of the Mendelssohn Union, who take so large a part in it. The solo, quartette and hymn of joy have not been heard to such advantage in this City. On such occasions we notice the progress that New-York is steadily making in the will and purpose of its singing societies. The Mendelssohn Union sang nobly. Mr. WILLIAM BERGE is entitled to the greatest credit for the ability with which he has placed this tough music before its members. Only one thing remains to be done: to repeat the symphony at the earliest possible opportunity. It is the accident of a lifetime to hear such a work in such a manner. The labor and expense of its production can hardly be described. While the material is informed and ready a repetition should surely be given—if not among the Symphony soirees, then as a special entertainment. There were but two other numbers on the programme; the overture to "Figaro's Marriage," by MOZART, and SCHUMANN's concerto in A minor for pianoforte, played by Mr. MILLS. Both works are well known. In the concerto Mr. MILLS displayed finish of execution, beauty of touch, and breadth of conception. Many times as we have heard this admirable performer, we have never enjoyed his great skill to such advantage as on this occasion. After the concert Mr. THOMAS was called out and bowed his thanks.

A very agreeable *reunion* took place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. It may not be generally known to our readers that Saturday was the anniversary of the admirable and melodious virgin St. Cecilia. It is known to them, however, that a musical organization called the "St. Cecilian Choir" has been formed in this City, having for its object the study of sacred and other elaborate concerted music. The members of the choir are professional male singers and boys taught to sing the soprano and alto parts—forty of the former and sixty of the latter. We had occasion to speak last week of the fine way in which these choristers rendered HANDEL's difficult oratorio of "Samson" at Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church in Brooklyn, and may mention incidentally that the same work will be repeated to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. The president of the choir is Mr. JAMES GEDDES DAY; the musical directors are Dr. H. S. CUTLER and Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN. Nearly all the members of the organization were present at the festival. After a sumptuous collation several pieces of music were sung by the choir collectively, and also by individual members of it. The boys were especially jubilant, and quaffed the foaming lemon-sods as though it were the exhilarating champagne in which their seniors indulged. The best of understanding prevails between Dr. CUTLER (the choir master) and his young pupils. They share the enthusiasm which the Doctor so truly feels for music—indeed it would be hard to resist its influence. The man who has a purpose and the necessary industry and talent to accomplish it, generally succeeds. How thoroughly Dr. CUTLER's boys have imbued the spirit of their preceptor may be understood from the mere mention of the fact that without music or preparation they sang one of the most difficult fugal choruses from "Samson" entirely by memory.

The great German tragedian, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, gave his first performance at the Winter Garden on Saturday evening, when the tragedy of "Richard III." was played. It was in aid of the funds of the German Hospital, and with the view, probably, of contributing as much as possible to that charity—the whole receipts being given to it—the prices of admission were more than doubled. It is, we think, injudicious to ask too much even in a good cause. We are certain that a kindly intention has often been frustrated in this way. At all events, the house was poor. Mr. DAWISON's *Richard* is an extraordinary effort, singularly unconventional in its conception and sustained with unflagging vigor. We were unable to witness the early scenes of the play, and must reserve our remarks for the occasion which Mr. DAWISON may yet give us of seeing the entire tragedy. In the fourth and fifth acts we had no difficulty in detecting the resolute purpose of a mind that had conquered an individuality, and was capable of presenting its many phases in a clearly appreciable way. Mr. DAWISON's dressing of the part is peculiar. The traditions of our own stage have handed down the costume of the elder KEAN to all successors. It is in its way as historic and classic as the toga of the Romans. Mr. DAWISON appears in full armor. All the deformities of *Richard* are neatly packed in tin, like early vegetables. They are exhibited mentally, however, and are the more conspicuous, perhaps, on account of the absence of this ordinary appeal to the eye. Mr. DAWISON's manner of walking strikes the spectator as singular. The strides are long, stiff and measured. If it be remembered, however, that steel does not contribute to the gracefulness of locomotion, it will be perceived that even here Mr. DAWSON acts with a purpose, and a thorough knowledge of what he is about. When he falls from the couch, he does not spring easily to his feet again, or drag himself across the stage according to the fashion of the day. It is only with assistance that he can, despite his excitement, recover his fighting position. We mention these trifling matters of stage business as an indication of the uncompromising faithfulness to truth and reality which characterizes Mr. DAWISON's representations. In Germany the gentleman enjoys a reputation inerior to no artist now before the public, there, here, or elsewhere. He is the representative of the unconventional school, and we are glad that an opportunity will soon be afforded us of judging wherein he differs from our own artists in the justness of his general interpretation. The management of the Winter Garden has effected an arrangement with Mr. DAWISON for four performances, commencing, we believe, on the 6th of December. The American community will have an opportunity of seeing a distinguished artist in four of his best *rôles*. Of the general performance on Saturday evening we prefer not to speak. The company came from the Thalia Theatre, and its members rendered their services gratuitously. Under these circumstances, it would ill become us to speak harshly of their efforts. Let us express the hope that Mr. DAWISON, in view of the difficulty of obtaining adequate support, will avoid, as far as practical, the Shakespearean drama, where numerical and individual strength are alike required.

The thirteenth Sunday concert was given last evening at Steinway Hall. The building, as is usual on such occasions, was crowded. The programme contained twelve pieces, which were played without a moment's delay. Three members of the Bateman troupe assisted—Signor FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. CARL ROSA. Of these gentlemen it is sufficient to say that they separately and collectively maintained the high reputation they have already won here. Mme. GAZZANIGA was the soprano. The lady has been stranded unluckily on our shores, and until last night has barely had a chance of recalling the pleasant memories of past seasons when she was *the* prima donna of our best affections. Her reception last night was enthusiastic. The pieces allotted to her were rendered with admirable breadth of style, and with that singular intensity of expression and earnestness of phrasing which characterizes all her efforts. Mme. GAZZANIGA's voice has not suffered by disuse. It is stronger and richer than ever. We are glad to know that we shall have many opportunities of hearing her during the coming season. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra is the popular attraction of the Sunday concerts, and the selections last evening were of a character to sustain its high reputation.

Our Brooklyn readers must not forget that the first Popular Concert takes place at the Academy of Music to-night.

The additional announcements to-night are as follows: at WALLACK's, the "Fast Family;" at the New-York Theatre, "Griffith Gaunt;" at the Olympic, the "Long Strike" and the burlesque of "Hamlet;" at Niblo's, the "Black Crook;" at Barnum's Museum, the "Vision of the Dead;" at the New Bowery Theatre, the "Three Fast Men;" at the Old Bowery, "Jack and Gill;" at Dodworth's, HARTZ, the illusionist; at the New-York Circus a new and brilliant programme, and at the Theatre Français a grand vocal and instrumental concert, at which Mme. JOHANNSEN, Signor MACCAFERRI, Mr. POLLACK, Herr MOLLENHAUER, Mr. WM. DRESSLER, and the "Colonia" Singing Society will assist.

"SAMSON" AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—On Tuesday evening HANDEL's grand oratorio of "Samson" will be given by the New-York Harmonic Society in Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn. The solo parts will be sustained by Miss RITTER, Miss BRAINERD, and Messrs. SIMPSON and THOMAS.

"ERNANI" IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. MARETZEK announces for the first subscription night (Tuesday) in Brooklyn the opera of "Ernani." The season promises to be brilliant, the subscription list being much larger than ever before.

POPULAR CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY.—The first of BATEMAN and HARRISON's popular concerts in the City of Churches will be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The directors announce the names of several very popular artists and Mr. THEO. THOMAS' grand orchestra. Miss FLORENCE A. RICE, the contralto of one of Brooklyn's numerous churches, has a voice of great purity and sweetness, which is admirably adapted to the concert hall, and is very wisely made a prominent feature of the evening's entertainment.

Washington Insurance Company.

A company that passes through a long season of adversity with safety and success must possess great solidity and a management of unusual skill and merit. The WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, during the terrible succession of fiery visitations of 1865, breasted the storm and met every obligation fairly and unflinchingly, and proved itself sound to the core. So far from being injuriously affected by the season of disaster which proved too severe for so many companies, it served merely to demonstrate the inherent vitality of the WASHINGTON, and to invigorate its management. The consequence is that although its premium receipts during the current year have increased about 25 per cent. over those of last, its losses have, in an inverse ratio, proportionately diminished. Such elasticity evinces not only material strength, but a mental capacity to grasp and profit by the exigencies of the times characteristic of superior men.

The record of this Company is one of progress. It was organized under the general law of this State, in December, 1850, with a capital stock of $200,000, which was increased Jan. 31, 1860, to $400,000. To its fire business it added insurance upon inland navigation and transportation, and also adopted the participation system, which, in this instance, has proved a marked and encouraging success.

During the period included between Dec. 14, 1850, and July 31, 1866, not quite sixteen years, the Company paid losses to the amount of $1,030,736. Between the same dates its stockholders received $584,000 in cash dividends, and, since its adoption of the participation system, it has issued $206,000 of scrip on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company for the year ending conventionally on the last day of every January.

Geo. C. Satterlee, Esq., has been President of the Washington ever since its organization, and much of its success is due to the wisdom and watchfulness of his supervision, and the constant and careful scrutiny and judgment he has exercised in the selection and rejection of risks offered for his acceptance. An officer equally vigilant and meritorious in his sphere is Henry Weston, Esq., elected Secretary of the Company in June, 1853, and Vice-President in 1860. His Secretaryship devolved upon a worthy successor, Mr. Wm. K. Lothrop, who has an efficient auxiliary in W. A. Scott, Assistant Secretary.

The total assets of this Company amount to about $700,000 and its annual income to over $300,000. The ratio of its progress may be deduced from the returns, made to the U. S. Revenue Department, of premium received:

From Feb. 1, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1865.......... $203,285
From Feb. 1, 1866, to Nov. 1, 1866.......... 250,917

Increase this year about 25 per cent. for 9 months.......... $47,632

The Washington has this year not only been extremely well managed but very fortunate. It lost nothing by the Portland fire, and comparatively so little elsewhere, that it was enabled to pay 5 per cent., free of Government tax, as its last semi-annual dividend. It has, on the whole, done well in the past, and its prospect for the future is brilliant and improving.—*The Insurance Monitor.*

Calendar for 1867.

On our eighth page will be found a Calendar for 1867, which will be useful to cut out and preserve. The novelty of the idea makes it more attractive.—[*Advertisement.*]

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway,

[*Advertisement.*]

No Remedy so Necessary, (nor in such general use,) in all intelligent families as Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

One Dollar Expended now in Purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight Cough, or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath!

DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.

The perfection in Dental Chemistry.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Steele's Feather Dusters—300 Varieties for stores, hotels, railroads and dwellings. Military, horse and hearse plumes at lowest prices. Ostrich and vulture feathers, original packages or in quantities to suit. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

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Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest and best assortment of custom-made work in the City. Also, made to order, at short notice. French boots and gaiters, of Gan's Paris make.

Pioneer Yeast Powder of Snow White purity and reliable strength. Used by the best pastry cooks and hotels in this City. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., N. Y.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

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See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
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The Last Days of Ex-President Martin VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in the above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*)

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JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve

is a perfect hoof ointment, and cures galls, scratches, bruises, sprains, &c. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists and harness-makers. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—PEARCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Ormand-place Church, by Rev. J. Clement French, assisted by Rev. Jacob West, AUGUSTUS G. JENKINS to SUSIE A., daughter of John Pearce, M. D. No cards.

PRATT—MCNAIR.—At Dansville, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 21, in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. R. C. Wall, E. H. PRATT to FANNY BRADNER, daughter of D. D. McNair, and grand-daughter of L. Bradner, Esq.

ZABRISKIE—HILLS.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Andrew Hull, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, M. A. ZABRISKIE, of New-York, to SATIE J., youngest daughter of the late Augustus S. Hills, of Albany. No cards.

DIED.

DWYER.—On Saturday, Nov. 24, MARY F., daughter of Thos. Dwyer.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of Matthew Hutchinson, are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 65 Marion-st., New-York.

FANCHER.—On Friday, Nov. 23, J. S. FANCHER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 27 East 31st-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 P. M. without further notice.

GRAVES.—Saturday evening, Nov. 24, at his residence in Brooklyn, RHODOLPHUS GRAVES, formerly of Kinderhook, N. Y., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Classon-av., near Flushing, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALSTED.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 24, ANDREW L. HALSTED, in the 82d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment to-day, by the 10 o'clock train from 26th-st.

JARVIS.—After a long and painful illness, on Thursday morning, Nov. 22, CHARLES A. JARVIS, son of the late Noah Jarvis, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and the members of St. Nicholas Lodge No. 321, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 316 West 22d-st., on Monday, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. The burial services will be held at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on same day, at 3½ P. M.

MCMULLEN.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 25, NANCY, widow of Andrew McMullen, in the 73th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, James, John, William and David P. W., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Alex. R. Thompson's,) without further invitation.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

OSWALD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, after a short illness, HENRY OSWALD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, A. F. Oswald, No. 10 East Warren-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

POST.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, JULIA LEE, daughter of the late Daniel B. and Julia G. Post, aged 15 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Rahway, N. J. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

PARK.—At Harrison, on Saturday, Nov. 24, JOHN PARK, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 27th, at 1½ o'clock, at Christ Church, Rye. Trains leave 27th-st. depot at 9:30 and 11:30, and return at 4:20 and 7 o'clock.

SMULL.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, SARAH E., wife of Thos. Smull, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Charles G. Smull, No. 8 East 41st-st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Her remains will be taken to the Tarrytown Cemetery for interment by the 2 P. M. train, Hudson River Railroad.

SNELL.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 25, MARY SNELL, wife of the late Jacob Snell, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Lane, No. 154 West 43d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

STEPHENS.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, GEORGE W., son of Cornelius and Esther Stephens, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 134 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

TOWNSEND.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 25, ADELAIDE MARIOTTE, infant daughter of Edward and Louisa Frances Townsend.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At Harlem, on Friday, Nov. 23, ANDREW A. VAN NOSTRAND, aged 20 years, 2 months and 15 days, son of the late Aury S. Van Nostrand, of West Farms.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 24, FANNY E., youngest daughter of the late John Wade, of Baltimore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 206 Schermerhorn-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PATENT COMBINATION HOSE."

BENEDICT & TORREY, No. 68 Murray-st., New-York, Manufacturers of IMPROVED HOSE of great durability, which will stand a pressure of 320 pounds to the square inch, carrying live steam, and is in no way affected by actions of petroleum oils, acids, water or alkalis. For refineries, distilleries, fire engine and steam purposes, superior to any hose ever made. Price same as ordinary hose. Send for price list. Belting on same principle, warranted not to stretch, and stand the above tests.

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NO. 609 BROADWAY, corner Houston-st.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
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STERLING SILVERWARE,
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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY
OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
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OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
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A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
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PIETON'S
GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

The ingredients composing this remedy are of the most harmless kind, and may be used without the least fear of any deleterious effect. It never fails to effect an almost instantaneous and permanent cure, as well as preventing any recurrence of that distressing pain. Using this invaluable remedy has the wonderful power of preventing it ever occurring again.

Price 50 cents a bottle. To be had at No. 6 Clinton-place and of all respectable druggists.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
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Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

SKIN ERUPTIONS: SCROFULA!—ALL persistent skin eruptions and humors are scrofula, and all pretended remedies hitherto have proved deceptive abortions. They only palliate for a short period. The only positive remedy is that which I have obtained from plants and never fails. Explanatory circular one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

A GOOD DIURETIC AND TONIC, THAT can be relied on in disorders of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary passages, is RISLEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Put up with full directions in large bottles, and sold for $1 by the druggists.

PILES.—THIS DISTRESSING AFFECTION permanently cured. No surgical operation required. The worst cases successfully treated. Apply at Dr. A. UPHAM'S medical office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS ON Murray Hill, the opening of a first-class grocery-store on the corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., by B. V. MORSE, formerly of No. 845 Broadway, where the best quality of family stores can be bought at down-town prices.

FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER,
Delicious Malaga grapes and Havana oranges at B. V. MORSE'S, No. 680 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES AND CIGARS at B. V. MORSE'S, No. 680 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, in the show-window this week—Bronzes. N. B.—A new Wedding Card Envelope and the Crystalized Visiting Card. All Fancy Articles retailed at wholesale prices.

A FULL AND COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York Daily Herald, handsomely bound and in good order, from 1842 to date. Inquire of OSCAR HARGER, *Times* Office.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WARRANTED A SURE CURE FOR PIN-WORMS.—Inquire of any druggist for Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin-Worm Syrup.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO REMARKABLE BOOKS.
CAUSTIC CRITICISMS
ON
AMERICAN COMMANDERS.
A NEW NOVEL BY CHARLES LEVER.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
I.
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS
OF
DISTINGUISHED GENERALS.
By WM. F. G. SHANKS.
WITH PORTRAITS.
12mo. Cloth, Beveled Edges, $2.
From the New-York Herald, Nov. 22.

It is refreshing, if only by way of variety, to meet with a writer who aims to give honestly his actual impressions, even if he is tempted occasionally to use rather stronger language than may suit an over-fastidious taste. Without fear or favor he exhibits to the reader a group of Generals, just as he saw them himself, "not on parade, but in undress uniform." He aims to illustrate, not only their great military qualities, but more particularly their mental peculiarities and characteristics. His pages will be found to contain many facts about some of the great battles which official reports have left untold with such recollections of our Generals as history proper will not perhaps condescend to record, and to embrace singular facts about great campaigns and strange stories about great men.

Mr. Shank's book is a remarkably fine exception to the general worthlessness of works occasioned by our late war. It is a relief to come unexpectedly upon it in the Dismal Swamp of contemporaneous history.

II.
SIR BROOK FOSSBROOKE.
A NOVEL.
BY CHARLES LEVER,
AUTHOR OF
"Charles O'Malley," "Tony Butler," "Barrington," "Maurice Tiernay," "Roland Cashel," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Luttrell of Arran," &c., &c.
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"We hardly know how to convey an adequate notion of the exuberant whim and drollery by which this writer is characterized. His work are a perpetual feast of gayety."—*John Bull.*

This well-known, humorous and sparkling writer, whose numerous laughter-provoking novels have so often convulsed the reader by their drollery and rollicking wit, seems to possess an endless fund of entertainment.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Have Just Published:

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EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of English bibles, prayer books and church services, beg leave to inform the trade and the public that they have just received an extensive assortment of fine goods for the holidays, in every style of binding and size of type. Trade lists forwarded on application. London Bible Warehouse, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

A POPULAR WORK ON THE STARS.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish This Day:
THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS,
AND THE CAUSES OF THEIR MOTIONS AND THEIR LIGHT.
By JACOB ENNIS,
Principal of the Scientific and Classical Institute, Philadelphia.
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"We can bear testimony to the satisfaction with which we have read this attempt of an earnest scientist to compass the immensity of created things. We lay by the book with a certainty that its perusal has been beneficial, and that the author has classified his facts in a way that impresses us with his perspicuity as a teacher."—*Boston Journal.*

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A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
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Sold in New-York by The American News Company, A. D. F. Randolph, O. S. Felt, Dick & Fitzgerald, and all the trade.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—This Convention met at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 24. The seats of the delegates from the Nineteenth Assembly District were contested, on the ground that gross frauds and irregularities had occurred during the election, and in the canvass of the votes; and the Convention after hearing both parties, unanimously resolved that the regular delegates were not, and that the contestants were, entitled to seats, who were thereupon admitted. The Convention then unanimously and enthusiastically nominated as their candidate for Alderman Mr. NATHAN E. ELY. On invitation of the Convention, Mr. Ely subsequently appeared and announced his acceptance. The Convention then adjourned. CHARLES CHENEY, Chairman.
ROBERT S. DOREN, Secretary.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE New-York Democracy, McKeon organization, held at the Stuyvesant, No. 87 Hudson-st., on Saturday evening, Nov. 24, 1866, Mr. THEODORE ALLEN received the unanimous nomination for Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
JOHN F. WALSH, Chairman.
[illegible], Secretary.

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	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	112¼	112¾	June, 7-30	106⅜	105
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5-20 Regist'd '62	106¼	106⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅞	109	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	11¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	106¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅜	114⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅞	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	113⅞
New, '65	107⅞	108⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅞	112⅞
10-40 Registered	99⅝	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅞	111⅞
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	110¾
Gold	138⅞	138¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110¼
August, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110

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All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
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ATLANTIC,
COMMERCIAL,
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Insurance Scrip for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
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NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 24th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY, Trustees.
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Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission, and collections made in any part of Europe.

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Issue letters of credit for travelers use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

DATED NOV. 20, 1866. n26-law6wM

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first door over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 815 6th-av., Corner 28th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.

The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.

N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NOW OPENING, 3,000 FINE

WAX DOLLS,

JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR

HOLIDAY TRADE.

ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
OUR

BLACK SILKS,

English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.

To avoid the rush all through December, customers WILL DO WELL to make their purchases early.

R. H. MACY,

14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, on exhibition in the show window this week, fans and parasols. Parasols at cost of importation. N. B. The Crystalized Visiting Card, introduced November 17th, and a new Wedding Envelope destined to supercede all others in the market.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meds. &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH

is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

FUR WAREHOUSE, NO. 194 WILLIAM-ST., near Spruce.

ADOLPHUS GLANZ,

Importer and Manufacturer of FANCY FURS, having lately purchased a large quantity of skins at greatly reduced prices, is enabled to offer to the trade and public in general, an entirely fresh stock of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENT'S FURS,
at extremely low prices,
At his old and favorably-known Fur Warehouse,
No. 194 William-st., near Spruce.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY.
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 233 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

CARPETS, CARPETS—H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., one door east of 8th-av.; panic prices in carpets and furniture. Look at the reduction. Venetian stair, 45c., old price, 80c.; cotton and wool, 45c., old price, 80c.; all-wool, 75c., old price, $1 25; superfine ingrain, $1 to $1 25, old price, $1 75 to $1 90. Our entire stock of carpets and furniture of all kinds correspond with the above reduction. Every article sold as warranted and delivered free. Brussels carpets, blankets and oil-cloths reduced equally low.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 315 Centre-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for upwards of 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DRY GOODS

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, 26th inst.,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction, to close out before Jan. 1.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!
A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOISERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!
FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES,
Suitable for all occasions.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES
in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs, manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 561 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, Some lots really less than half their value.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
W. JACKSON,
Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

ALL THE GOODS NOW IN STOCK MUST BE SOLD BEFORE DEC. 15.

All the departments replenished with new goods bought at the last auction sales, when such great sacrifices were made by importers. Ladies are the best judges of the REAL BARGAINS in this City. Their verdict is respectfully asked.

SILK FOR DRESSES IN PLAIN COLORS FOR DAY AND EVENING DRESSES.

SILK VELOURS AND SILK POPLINS, Both in fancy and plain—novelties!

FANCY FRENCH PLAIDED POPLINS. ALSO, STRIPED AND CHINE.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINSEY WOOLSEY, AND VICTORIA WOOLSEY.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING.

An incomparable assortment this week, at HALF VALUE.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTON GOODS, &c., at the cost value of this day's market.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT
Also replenished, and prices down.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverly-place.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

We take great pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public that we shall commence on MONDAY, Nov. 26, to sell

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS at prices which will remind them of the times "before internal revenue taxes" and the "war." The causes which enable us to announce this fact are EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN GOODS, EXCESSIVE MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC GOODS, bad trade at the South and West and in some parts of New-York, thereby forcing importers, manufacturers, jobbers and over-traders to slaughter their merchandise at such auction-rooms as Wm. Topping & Co.'s, Kobbe & Corlies', Townsend, Montant & Co.'s, Haggerty & Co.'s, Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.'s, and Wilmerding & Mounts', in all of which we have been purchasing heavy, at our own prices, almost.

The following list of goods and prices will clearly indicate the condition of the dry goods market:

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
French Merenoes, all wool, only 65c. per yard.
French Poplins, all wool, only 55c. per yard.
Empress Cloths, all wool, only 60c. per yard.
Black and Colored Coburgs, only 28c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, only 25c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, very fine, only 31¼c. per yard.
Colored Paramattas, very fine, only 30c. per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Handsome Check Poplins at 25c.; actual cost to import, 42c.
Rich Plaid Poplins, double width, at 30c., cost to import over 50c.
Silk Striped Poplins, very handsome, only 37½c.; worth 75c.
Rich Figured Rombai Poplins, only 37½c.; worth 75c.
Rich Moire Antique Poplins, 50c.; worth 87½c.
Granite Poplins, new goods, only 35c.; actual cost to import, 67c.
Bright Plaides French Poplins, double width, at 50c.; worth 87½c.
Very Rich High Color French Plaid Poplins at $1; worth $1 65.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
On these goods there is an actual loss to the manufacturers and importers of from 50 to 80 PER CENT.
Black Doeskins, all wool and sound, at $1 per yard.
Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 per yard.
Double and Twist Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 25 per yard.
Silk Mixed Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 50 per yard.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
10-4 All Wool, and heavy, at $4 per pair.
10-4 All Wool, Whitney's, at $5 per pair.
11-4 All Wool, Bath, at $6 per pair.
12-4 All Wool, Whitney's, at $7 50 per pair.
WOOLEN HOISERY, LADIES' BREAKFAST SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, &c., in some things actually lower than before the war.
Children's Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 10c. per pair, worth 25c.
Misses' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 12½c. per pair, worth 30c.
Ladies' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 20c. per pair, worth 44c.
Ladies' Shetland Wool Breakfast Shawls at $1 25, sold about two months ago at $3.
Shetland Wool Nubias at 31c., sold recently at $1.
Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs at 12c., worth 40c.
Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs, large, at 18c., 23c. and 35c.
Gents' Merino Drawers only 75c., worth more than double.
Gent's heavy Ribbed Drawers only 90c.
Ladies' heavy Merino Drawers at 95c., worth $1 75.
Ladies' heavy Merino Vests at $1 25, worth $2 25.
Gent's Merino Vests at 87½c., 95c., $1 10 and $1 25.
Also,
Great reduction in prices of Linens, Damasks, Towels, Table Cloths, Hucks and Crashes.
Also,
Balmoral Skirts at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward.
Balmoral Skirtings at 37½c., 50c. and upward.
Also,
A magnificent stock of RICH SILK SHAWLS and CLOAKS of all the latest styles.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS, FURS.
A most elegant assortment of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND CIRCULARS,
in Velvet and Cloth, which
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Also, an unusually fine lot of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, just opened by
JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

ON MONDAY I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE
A LOT OF INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS, AT $3 EACH.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—JUST RECEIVED, FOR the Winter, last fashion in Cloaks and Bonnets. All orders promptly attended to for dresses and cloaks. Miles. PARRAIN PAUL & CO., from Paris.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
New-York.

No. 21, rue d'Hauteville,
Paris.

No. 16, Chancery Lane,
Manchester.

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal-st.
New-York.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
PARISIAN AND CITY
MADE
GARMENTS
of the LATEST and most RECHERCHE STYLES, imported this season, and unequaled in FABRIC, CUT and FINISH by any other establishment in the City.
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ROYAL AND UNCUT
COLORED VELVETS
AND
VELVET RIBBONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW PRESENT
COST OF IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering the best selected stock of the above goods EVER BEFORE IMPORTED to this MARKET, and at such prices that cannot fail to please the CLOSEST BUYER.
ALSO,
MANTILLA AND CLOAKING VELVETS,
All Widths and Qualities.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
are now offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to purchasers of
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Having the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION
ever before offered in this market, and at such prices that cannot fail to please the most
ECONOMICAL BUYER.
NOS. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

NOVELTIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, NOV. 26,
A CASE OF
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS
IN NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS,
JUST RECEIVED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
PRICES OF DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, NOV. 26,
A large assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY ALPACAS,
DELAINES, CASHMERES, WINSEYS,
MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS, GALA PLAIDS,
PLAIN
AND
FANCY FIGURED
REPS, &c., &c.,
GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
NOS. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

LINENS A SPECIALTY!
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,
which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
in great variety, for
THANKSGIVING AND
CHRISTMAS,
ALL SIZES,
from 2 to 6 yards long.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

BROCATELS,
TAPESTRY,
REPS.
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MOST EXTRAORDINARY Bargains, too numerous to mention, some half cost of importation. Call and examine.
M. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

CLOAKS.
A NICE CHOICE OF NEWLY-MANUFACTURED GARMENTS will be OFFERED at COST, to CLEAR OUT the GOODS.
The BALANCE of STOCK with STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.
LEGRAIN,
Nos. 729 Broadway and 1 Waverley-place.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Watered, Plain and Broche Ribbons every width, shade and color. Prices still downward.
Line of the richest black Ribbons under price.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another line of our celebrated Black Silk Bonnet Velvets at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward.
Colored Silk Velvets, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 50, every shade.
Uncut materials, Corded Silks, Satins, &c., cheap
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
From auction. Bargains in Kid Gloves.
One large lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves at 44c. per pair.
Examine our Dollar Kid Glove, warranted Goat Skin.
Our best Two Dollar Glove reduced to $1 60 per pair.
In Cashmere, Lined Silk and Lisle Gloves our stock is cheap.
Bargains in Hosiery.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and other Feathers.
Imported French Flowers new every day.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bugle Fringes, Bugle Gimps, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets, large stock, cheap. Every desirable shade in Trimming Silk Velvets, all widths; Trimming Buttons, an endless variety in this department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Wax Dolls.
Work Boxes.
Holiday Presents.
Yankee Notion Department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bargains in plain and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Bands, Collars, Sets, Cuffs, &c., &c.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Velvet Hats, Bloomers and Bonnets. Also, Felt and Silk Goods, every shape and style at nearly half last month's prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

LONDON MADE COLLARS.

THE CAVALIER,
THE CROMWELL,
THE EMBROIDERED,
THE GUARDS,
THE LONDON,
THE MILTON,
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PATTI,
THE PARIS,
THE REFORM,
THE SHAKESPEARE,
THE TRAVELING.

A beautiful variety of the above goods, elegant in style and perfect in manufacture, are now offered at
POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. Former Price .... $3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 10. Former Price .... 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. Former Price .... 4 50.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3. Former Price .... 5 00.
EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in Blankets has been very great.
Also BIG LOTS MERINOS, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 50c a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN
DRY GOODS AND CARPETING.
In view of our REMOVAL in DECEMBER to our new store, No. 341 8th-av., now in course of construction, and next to the one we have so long occupied, we propose to offer our LARGE STOCK at a GREAT REDUCTION from FORMER PRICES. This will be a good opportunity for housekeepers and others in want of Winter goods.
GEORGE KEYES,
No. 343 8th-av., near 28th-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
SELLING OFF.
STOCK AND FIXTURES.
FOR SALE, STORE TO LET.
LOT EMPRESS KID GLOVES, ALL SIZES, 56c.
LOT LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, 15c. to 37½c.
ALL OUR FINE DOLLAR GLOVES, 50c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' ENGLISH RINGWOOD, 25c.
LOTS OF GLOVES, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
DRESS GOODS.
MUST BE SOLD.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, CLEARING OUT.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS AND VELVETS.
VELVET RIBBONS AT HALF PRICE.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
CLOSING OUR STOCK OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 11c.
LADIES FINE HEMSTITCH, 20c.
LADIES' NEEDLEWORK, 18c., 20c., 25c.
LADIES' RICH EMBROIDERED, 31c., 83c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN HEMMED, VERY LOW.
CLEARING OUT.
WOOLEN SONTAGS, SHAWLS, HOODS, NUBIAS, GAITERS, VICTORINES VERY LOW.
CLEARING SALE OF HOSIERY,
50,000 PAIRS FROM 6c. TO 25c. PAIR.
LADIES' MERINO, COTTON, WOOL AND FLEECED.
GENTS' MERINO, COTTON, WOOL AND ANGOLA.
HOSIERY WAY BELOW COST.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
GREAT SACRIFICE
ON BUGLE-ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS,
REDUCED FROM $1 DOZEN TO 25c.
REDUCED FROM 50c. PIECE TO 12½c.
REDUCED FROM 75c. PIECE TO 18c.
BEAD AND BUGLE SETS,
REDUCED FROM $2 TO 50c.
REDUCED FROM $2 50 TO 63c.
REDUCED FROM $3 TO 75c.
500 PIECES BUGLE AND BEAD GIMP, 5c. UP.
BEST PINS, 3c. PAPER.
NEEDLES 3c. AND 4c. PAPER.
HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD.
SEWING-SILKS, 1c. SPOOL.
CLARK'S GENUINE 200 YARD COTTON, 6c.
ALL OUR FANCY GOODS CLEARING OUT.
PORTEMONNAIES AND BAGS, 6c. UP.
FINE SLEEVE BUTTONS, 6c. pair to 63c.
LONG BLACK CHAINS FROM $2 down to 75c.
FINE EAR-RINGS AND DROPS, 12½c. to 25c.
PINS, BRACELETS, HAIR-ORNAMENTS.
BELT BUCKLES, JET, GILT AND STEEL.
OUR 75c. BUCKLES REDUCED TO 12½c.
OUR $1 BUCKLES REDUCED TO 25c.
OUR $2 BUCKLES REDUCED TO 50c.
MUST BE SOLD.
$5,000 WORTH OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, CARRIED OVER FROM LAST HOLIDAYS, WILL BE REDUCED ABOUT HALF PRICE.
GOODS CHEAP FOR FAIRS, OR WILL BE CLOSED AT WHOLESALE.
100,000 DOZENS
DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS,
IN VELVET, SILK, GILT, SILVER, STEEL, JET, PEARL, BUGLE, RUBBER, MEDALLION, &c., &c.
CLEARING OUT.
BUTTONS, 12½c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 3c.
BUTTONS, 25c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 6c.
BUTTONS, 37½c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 10c.
BUTTONS, 50c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 12½c.
BUTTONS, 63c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 18c.
BUTTONS, $1 DOZEN, REDUCED TO 25c.
1,500 FINE NECKLACES
IN PEARL, JET, AND CUT CRYSTAL, 25c. to $1, ABOUT ONE-THIRD THE COST TO IMPORT.
LOT OF CRAPES, TARLATANES, AND LACES FOR DRESSING DOLLS.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS, BEDDING.
WHITE BLANKETS, COLORED BLANKETS.
Blankets of every description, suitable for
FAMILY, HOTEL
and PUBLIC INSTITUTION USE,
from the FINEST CRADLE to the large 1¾ size,
from $2 75 to $35 per pair,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
An IMMENSE STOCK of every kind to be found at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
1,000 United States fine large COLORED BLANKETS from the late Government sale at Philadelphia.
Also, a large lot of
COLORED and WHITE BLANKETS, direct from the manufacturer and from the recent auction sales in this City, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A good assortment of HORSE-BLANKETS, bound and unbound, from the finest to the commonest.
MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES,
COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS,
for INSTITUTION USE.
Also, a large and fine assortment of
WHITE MARSEILLES, LANCASTER and MANCHESTER and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FANCY GERMAN BED-COVERLETS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING, SHEETING, SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON,
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, FANCY and ORNAMENTAL,
for family use, Southern and Western trade,
CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS,
PIANO and STORE STOOLS.
WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS,
for public institutions, made to order.
20,000 U. S. BEDSTEADS. Also, GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, BED-SACKS, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, PILLOWS, &c. Each article warranted as represented. Those in want of such articles cannot find a better assortment or lower prices in the City.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
opposite Earle's Hotel.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST.
500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.
ALSO, JOB LOTS OF
CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE
selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
AT RETAIL.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
in great variety.
Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves.
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES.
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas,
Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the shortest notice,
AT NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and No. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st.; stamping and embroidering; all orders for silk embroidery, linen braiding and initials done in the best French style; ladies' and babies' linen ready made or to order; stamping, wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS

FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS.
Fourteen cases just received per last steamer,
BEAUTIFUL SHAPES
and all sizes. The trade supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

BLACK SILK QUILTED
AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
Very elegant and warm for the Winter, at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT,
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

WHITE EMBROIDERED, FLOUNCED AND TUCKED FRENCH SKIRTS,
Just received at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

FASHIONS AT THE RACES.
THE JEROME SKIRT IN BLACK REP
WITH WHITE HORSE SHOES,
AND IN WHITE VELOURS
WITH BLACK HORSE SHOES.
THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT SKIRT OF THE SEASON, AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 675 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

THE END OF ALL THINGS.
LEASE, FIXTURES, STOCK AND FAMILY OF 15,000 BABIES FOR SALE
at prices which not Solomon in all his glory nor even Brigham Young can compete with.
WAX BABIES A YARD LONG, FOR $2,
cut lengths in proportion.
TALKING DOLLS, CRYING DOLLS SLEEPING DOLLS, WAX DOLLS, AND BISQUE DOLLS, DOLLS WITH HAIR AND DOLLS BALD CLOSING OUT.
JAPANESE CABINETS AND CURIOSITIES CLOSING OUT.
CIGAR STANDS and WORK BOXES CLOSING OUT.
DOGS, RATS, GAMES AND TOWNS CLOSING OUT.
TEA SETS, HORSES and BUREAUS CLOSING OUT.
TOYS OF ALL KINDS CLOSING OUT.
JET AND STEEL JEWELRY CLOSING OUT.
CHAINS, EARRINGS, PINS and FANS CLOSING OUT.
GENT'S SHIRTS, BOSOMS AND CUFFS CLOSING OUT.
LADIES' GENT'S AND MISSES UNDERWEAR CLOSING OUT.
BUGLE TRIMMINGS and VELVETS CLOSING OUT.
INLAID ROSEWOOD BOXES.......... $1 each.
70c. RIBBONS AT.......... 30 cents a yard.
FINE EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.......... 50 cents a yard.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS AT.......... 38 cents a yard.
11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS (cheap at $5) for $2 50.
BEST UNDRESSED KID GLOVES (Deschamps.......... 75 cent per pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.......... $2 25 per pair.
ALL OUR CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS AT.......... half cost.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS AND WAISTS.......... half cost.
WOOL SCARFS 12c., SONTAGS for 5 c., HOODS 25c.
LARGE, FINE BREAKFAST SHAWLS for $1 50.
SAXONY PLAIDS for 12c. a yard,
and $50,000 worth of Towels, Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Velvets, Flowers, Laces, Embroideries, cloak and dress Buttons, Braids, Pomade, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Portemonnaies, Hair Nets, Traveling Bags, Hand Mirrors, &c., &c., &c., most of which we shall close at about half the prices at which they can be bought at any other store in the city.
VAENTINE & CO., NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE PARK.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
IN ALL GRADES.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door from Amity-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of smart, competent, well recommended girls in each and every station of household work; housekeepers, ladies' maids, family seamstresses who can operate; also, children and invalid nurses, smart girls for chamber work and waiting, laundresses, first-class cooks, linen and store women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls; good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also, a first-class Scotch Protestant cook; best of reference; good situations more of an object than high wages. Employers can be well supplied with the abovementioned help, in City and country, by calling at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; can operate on Wilcox & Gibb's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do some chamberwork, or would attend to grown children; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of growing children and to do all kinds of family sewing and operate a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, or will go as chambermaid and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., opposite the Public School, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK WITH excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups; does the coarse washing; will cook in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS would like to have some gentlemen's or ladies' washing; can do all kinds of fine washing or fluting; would like to have a family washing; the best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 305 East 24th-st., second door from 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of a grown child; has the best of references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; would assist with washing; has best of City reference for honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 82 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to take care of one or two young children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook; can do all kinds of family cooking; good City references; will assist in washing. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or child's nurse, and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 West 19th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or assist in washing; is a good family cook; references given. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 4 West 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, respectful and economical servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can make good cake and biscuit, and would assist with the washing and ironing; can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who is a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook, five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 100 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, until suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; the other as competent nurse; has four years reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork; has City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, with City reference, either in the City or country, as chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and nurse. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has lived in England for several years, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 40 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT English girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or do general housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES the washing of a family or a few ladies and gentlemen; would engage to clean offices or stores. Call at No. 146 3d-av., rear house, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 208 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; would do the chamberwork and sewing; no objections to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 328 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing, fluting, &c.; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 306 East 24th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants. Also for girls lately landed.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE would like to find situations for two excellent servants, a chambermaid and coachman. Apply at No. 16 West 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single young man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has lived in some of the best families in the City; has no objection to wages; can be highly recommended. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN, with first-class references, as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will work for $20 per month. Call on or address WILLIAM, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young man to make himself generally useful on a place or farm; understands the care of horses, cows, milk, drive, or work on a farm, &c.; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address J. F. K., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of City references. Can be seen at his last employer, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address M. C., No. 9 East 5th-st., or Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a Protestant; understands gardening and taking care of horses and cows; will make himself useful; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced, a situation as coachman or groom and valet; would go South or travel; good City references. Call or address W. R., No. 142 West 19th-st., private stable, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom, who understands horses well and is a careful driver; can be well recommended. Address T. L., at Mr. Wilson's, No. 89 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; is a first class servant; has good reference. Address a note for WILLIAM, Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can give the highest City references in every particular; can be seen for three days. Address M. L., or call at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an experienced man (Protestant) with City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, 106 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN as Coachman and Gardener; best of City reference. Apply at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; good City reference. Apply at No. 19 West 13th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend to be an honest, sober and capable man; is single. Call on W. G. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st., or at No. 112 West 33d-st., for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN (WHITE OR COLORED) or English woman, who thoroughly understands plain family cooking, and can make first-rate bread, is wanted by a small family; City reference desired. Send address (till Tuesday) to B., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE a first-class cook to assist in the washing, the other a first-class seamstress to assist in chamberwork, but do no washing. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st., Winthrop-place, between Waverley-place and Clinton-place.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LADIES' MAID, to travel, also a French nurse, also a nurse and seamstress and a first-class cook, for the City; also cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND her business thoroughly; none other need apply; City reference required. Call at No. 458 5th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A WAITERMAN OR INDOOR SERVANT; one thoroughly competent to wait in a private family; liberal wages paid. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO PUT UP PATENT medicines; those accustomed to it preferred.
J. BRYAN, M. D., No. 819 Broadway.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SEAMSTRESS, WITH City references. Apply at No. 3 East 34th-st., from 9 until 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. INQUIRE at No. 32 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 10 and 11.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN; WAGES $6 PER week.
J. BRYAN, M. D., No. 819 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COMPOSITOR. Apply at No 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 WEST 11TH-ST., SOME good dressmakers.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED in each Ward in New-York and Brooklyn, for Lloyd's Mammoth Map of New-York City and Brooklyn. This great map shows every house and occupant's name, and has been two years under way. Finished to-day, and cost $100,000. First-class canvassers can make $20 per day soliciting advertisements and taking orders for this great map. J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE—COMME VENDEUSE CHEZ une couturiere, une personne, capable parlant Anglais et Francais. S'adresser pour une semaine, au No. 6 West 11th-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. BURRAS, Committee on School
CLAUS PUCHHAFER, Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 300 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europ
L'HERBETTE, KA E & CO., Agen s in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........Nov. 21
TARIFA..........Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY......Dec. 1
THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY......Dec. 8
DENMARK..........SATURDAY......Dec. 15
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown..........$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown.......... 35

Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of passage—first cabin, $90; steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA..........WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY....Dec. 1
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY....Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY....Dec. 8
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY....Dec. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin..........	$90	Steerage..........	$30
First Cabin to London..	95	Steerage to London....	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris....	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $50 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana.......... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ROUSSEAU, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 37 North River, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CATHINE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR WEDNESDAYS' STEAMER. The A 1 elegant steamship GRANADA, HARRISON, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail as above, (Nov. 28,) at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Freight received up to hour of sailing. Bills of lading signed on board.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow, Dec. 8.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.

PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.

Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 38 East River, and will positively sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK AND CONNECTICUT RIVER STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Daily line for Hartford, Middletown, and all landings on Connecticut River. Fare reduced: Cabin, $1 50; deck, $1; no charge for berths. The favorite steamer HERO, Capt. CHURCHILL, will leave Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., at 3 P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Returning, leave Hartford TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. This boat has fine state-rooms and first-class passenger accommodations throughout. Freight taken at low rates for all landings on Connecticut River, and all points above Hartford on the Connecticut River valley; also, on Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. For freight or passage apply on board, or the office on the pier.
WM. L. ELLSWORTH, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia.......	40c.	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore..........	90c.	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington..........	$1 20	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C.	1 30	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria..........	1 60	per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, } No. 42 Broadway.
E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, }

LOST AND FOUND.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Trunk and contents, hand-truck, cloth, black bag, bridle, writing desk, dressing-box, bacon, overcoats, brass faucets, cigars.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, IN PASSING through University-place to the Maison Dorée, Union-square, a breastpin, form of a fly, of pearl and stones. A suitable reward for the recovery of it will be paid, by giving information at the Maison Dorée, 14th-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, IN FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., between 3d and 5th avs., a FUR CAPE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the President's house, Columbia College, or addressing Box No. 2,345 New-York Post-office.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 12,989 OF UNION DIME Savings Bank. Any one finding the same will please return it to D. GRIFFIN, No. 320 West 25th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MONSIEUR P. ROULLIER, PROFESSEUR de Français, gives lessons either at his residence, No. 6 West 11th-st., or at the pupil's.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 32 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.

Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single, on parlor, second and third floors, with board. Private table if desired. References.

UNION SQUARE,

No. 14 East 17th-st., handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly. Breakfast if desired.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish a large, well-furnished room with good board in a private family, near 5th-av., below 34th-st.; price not to exceed $30 per week. Address BOARD, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with board; also, a large room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

TWO SUITES OF ROOMS.—ALSO ONE OR two single rooms to let, with board, at No. 20 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board. Apply at No. 116 East 32d-st., for two days. Terms moderate.

FIFTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN BREVOORT House and Delmonico's, furnished rooms, with or without breakfast. For address inquire at 102 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES desiring board permanently can make advantageous arrangements at the Ashland House, 4th-av. and 24th-st. Transient board, $3 per day. One very fine suite with private entrance on 24th-st., suitable for a large family.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—200 light rooms with gas. Lodgings for gentlemen only 50 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Articles of association have been filed in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, organizing "The New-York and Albany Railroad Company, to build a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River.

The Directors named in the articles are Robert L. Kennedy, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Daniel Butterfield and John McB. Davidson, New-York; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Thomas Cornell, Rondout; Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Kingston; Thomas W. Olcott, Robert H. Pruyn, Erastus Corning, Jr., John Tracy, Samuel Schuyler and Joseph H. Ramsey, Albany.

At a meeting of the Directors at the Astor House, on the 17th inst., Joseph H. Ramsey was elected President; Daniel Butterfield, Vice-President; Thomas W. Olcott, Treasurer; Erastus Corning, Jr., Secretary.

The preliminary surveys have already been commenced, under the direction of C. W. Wentz, Esq. Books will be opened to fill up the balance of the stock on the 26th of November inst., and remain with the several Directors and at the following banks until otherwise ordered: Bank of Commerce, New-York; National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; First National Bank of Coxsackie, Saugerties, Kingston, Rondout and Newburgh; National Bank of Catskill and Farmers' Bank of Catskill; and Rockland County Bank, Nyack.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 209 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 128 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING SITES.—For sale at New-Rochelle, about 210 acres of land, very eligibly located, about half a mile from the depot, lying on two roads and easy of access to all parts of the land.

This land is capable of being laid out as building sites and built on at once, being very convenient to the railroad station, churches, schools, stores, &c. A large profit can be realized in a very short time. Price for the whole plot $65,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FARM, ABOUT 200 acres, 21 miles from New-York; very healthy locality, good roomy house, with fine lawn, well shaded; apple and pear orchards in good bearing; also, plenty of small fruits; fine large barn and other outbuildings. The soil is of the very best quality, and being so near to New-York, and also to Rahway, Plainfield, Elizabeth and Newark, makes it a desirable property. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS.—A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to
THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or
JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 40 ACRES, 9 MILES from New-York; house and outbuildings new and in perfect order; land in the very best condition. Also, a farm of 20 acres adjoining the above. Also, a fine building site, house destroyed by fire, with cellar, well, fences, trees and shrubbery. Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st., or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town; house thoroughly well built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of ground of 200 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, a first-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, E. D.; best part of the City, convenient to ferries, &c. Apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 34 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County, near Tuckahoe depot, 21 acres; good land and fine fruit, good house, barn, &c., on the White Plains road; price $9,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

THE MURRAY HILL OF BROOKLYN.—Four elegant high-stoop s one four-story houses; all modern improvements; immediate possession; near Clinton and Gates avs.; Fulton-av. cars every 20 minutes; sold low; terms easy. POILLON, 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE THREE-STORY brick house, with water and gas, near the ferries, good neighborhood, in Brooklyn, E. D. Price $3,750. Apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15, or No. 34 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BARGAIN—395 ACRES SPLENDID LAND, 100 being heavily timbered; two fine houses, four barns; other outbuildings; fruit in abundance. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FRANKLIN-ST.—FOR SALE—BETWEEN West Broadway and Hudson, a lot with buildings 25 x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO BROWN STONE front houses, with three lots of ground, on Clay-st., near Union av., Greenpoint. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE STORES NOS. 57 AND 58 White all-st., subject to a lease of three and a half years. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn. Price $20,000; rent $2,500. Will let for a term of years. Address P. H., Box No. 1,552 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house, in a very desirable neighborhood, to a strictly private family. Only principals need apply by addressing M. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO RENT.—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John; suitable for any hardware business. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

200 LIGHT LODGING ROOMS, FIRST-class, with gas, $3 to $4 weekly; 50 cents nightly; for gentlemen only, at the New-England Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, to let to a couple of gentlemen, at No. 4 9th-st. References required.

LOT TO LEASE—48TH-ST., 5TH-AV.; ONE of those desirable Columbia College leases for sale, taken many years since. Address Post-office Box 5,134.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO RENT FOR one or two years, a large commodious house, in the neighborhood of Greenwich, Stamford or Darien; a furnished house preferred; must have 10 or 15 acres of land attached, and stable accommodations for four or five horses. Address, with particulars, STEPHENS, Box No. 592 Post-office.

A COUNTRY SEAT WANTED WITHIN two hours of New-York; must have a few acres of land, and the house have the ordinary modern improvements; to cost not more than $25,000. Address H. F. B., Box No. 2,502 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED, FURNISHED—BY A small private family from Dec. 1 until May; price about $300 per month. Address Box No. 309 New-York Post-office.

LOFTS WANTED—SITUATED ON WEST-st., or on a cross street in its immediate vicinity, between Canal and Harrison sts. Apply to HENRY A. OAKLEY, No. 66 Wall-st., Howard Insurance Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM SMITH, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 5th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in Weaving Corded Fabrics, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of April, 1867;

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

COAL.

COAL, $7; FLOUR, $12.—THE PEOPLE'S Mutual Protective Association sell coal and flour at wholesale prices, to break down monopoly. Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., Room No. 5. N. B.—All City railroad tickets for sale.

COAL.—I AM OFFERING RED ASH STOVE AT $8; Pine Ash at $7 50.
ASHFIELD, corner Orchard and Stanton sts.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
ERNANI.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, by general request,
ELISIR D'AMORE.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1866.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Comic opera, in three acts, by Donizetti.

Prices of admission—Orchestra $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; gallery 50 cents.

Ticket offices—Brooklyn, Academy of Music; New-York, Macoy & Herwig, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEEK OF CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

Combining alternate representations of the most popular and favorite modern and
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES
presented with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, original music, elegant stage appointments, and CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
will be presented for the last time, (for the present) on account of forthcoming novelties, Benjamin Webster's comedy from the French of Victorien Sardon, entitled the
FAST FAMILY.
TUESDAY, Nov. 27—First night this season of Buckstone's Comedy
MARRIED LIFE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
A CAPITAL BILL
will be presented THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 29,
consisting of Palgrave Simpson's beautiful Drama entitled
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
and first time this season of Poole's comedy of
PAUL PRY.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN AND THE RIVALS
will shortly be repeated.

In rehearsal and will speedily be produced, an entirely new and
ORIGINAL COMIC DRAMA,
Replete with domestic interest and novel and picturesque effects.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of
MR. LESTER WALLACK.

The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Opposite the New-York Hotel.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Commences at 8 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, the new picturesque, thrilling and romantic drama of the Passions, by Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded on Charles Reade's great novel, entitled
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY,
which has received the stamp of unlimited success from overflowing and enraptured audiences, which are moved alternately to smiles and tears, or are spell-bound with interest, or excited to unbounded enthusiasm. Seats may be secured six days in advance for GRIFFITH GAUNT. THANKSGIVING DAY—GRAND "GRIFFITH GAUNT" MATINEE at 1 P. M. Doors open at 12½. On which occasion admission to all parts of the house will be $1; Children half-price.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1—MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
Miss KATE FISHER,
ONE WEEK MORE,
THREE FAST MEN.
Miss Kate Fisher in eight characters, ten songs, duetts and dances.
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
Dick Turpin..........Miss KATE FISHER
Introducing the trained horse *Wonder*.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

JACK AND GILL.
The greatest Comic Pantomime of the Day.
MR. G. L. FOX as the JOVIAL CLOWN.
THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, two Grand Performances. Afternoon at 2, evening at 7.
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,
with other
GLORIOUS COMIC HOLIDAY PIECES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
viz.:
MONDAY, "Evacuation-Day;"
WEDNESDAY, regular Matinee;
THURSDAY, "Thanksgiving-Day;"
SATURDAY, regular Matinee;
commencing at 2½ o'clock, at each of which, as well as
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD;
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE WONDERFUL BOY-ARTIST;
together with the entire strength of the
IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE,
and all the beautiful and
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
Engagement of
MR. W. CONRAD,
the favorite trick clown and gymnast, his first appearance in New-York for many months.
Particular attention is directed to these
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCES,
which will be found to comprise
THE MOST SUPERB ARENIC SCENES
ever offered to the New-York public, including every variety of
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC FEATS,
BY THE
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS
ever combined in one establishment, produce with a degree of
BRILLIANCY AND EFFECT
hitherto unattained on this continent.
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK.
REGULAR MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
At 2 P. M., extra performance of the
RENOWNED ILLUSIONIST, M. HARTZ.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY,"
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
And other miracles will be performed.
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Nov. 26—77TH SEANCE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Hall, from 8 till 4.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY,"
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
And other miracles every night.
Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1—can be secured at the hall from 8 till 4. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2; children half-price.

SAMSON BY THE CECILIAN CHOIR.

Dr. H. S. CUTLER, Choir Master.
G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The first grand performance in New-York of
HANDEL'S ORATORIO "SAMSON"
will be given at
STEINWAY HALL,
on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1866,
by the
CECILIAN CHOIR,
composed of 100 boys and men, including
60 of the FINEST BOY SOPRANOS EVER HEARD.
The solos and parts will be sustained as follows:
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON..........Samson.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS..........Manoah.
Mr. HERMAN TROST..........Harapha.
Mr. POWERS..........Messenger.
Master WM. BREARE..........Dalila.
Master T. J. TOEDT.
Master CULLEN P. GRANDIN..........Micah.
Master E. R. KNOWLES.
Dr. HENRY S. CUTLER, Organist and Choir Master.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN..........Conductor.
At the Steinway Grands,
Messrs. FRANK GILDER and G. W. COLBY.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
JAMES GEDDES DAY, President.

ORATORIO.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give a performance of Handel's Grand Oratorio,
SAMSON,
AT
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
(Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,)
ON
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, 1866.

To render this a specially attractive and meritorious oratorio performance has been the aim of the Society. Their large, highly-trained and magnificent chorus, together with the distinguished artists engaged for the solos, the great organ and the orchestra, present an array of attraction seldom equaled.

The characters will be sustained by the following eminent artists:
SAMSON..........MR. GEO. SIMPSON.
MICAH, His Friend..........MME. FANNY R. RITTER.
MARWAH, His Father..........MR. J. R. THOMAS.
DELILA, His Wife..........MISS MARIA BRAINERD.
CONDUCTOR..........MR. F. L. RITTER.
ORGANIST..........MR. E. J. CONNOLLY.

Tickets for sale at the following places: H. H. Dickinson, corner Hicks and Montague sts.; D. G. Farwell, corner Court and Joralemon sts.; W. W. Swayne, No. 222 Fulton-st.; Cyrus Pyle, corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Also, at the principal music stores in New-York, at the piano warerooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery store of J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8 o'clock.

THIRD WEDNESDAY—POPULAR CONCERT
THIRD WEDNESDAY—POPULAR CONCERT
THIRD WEDNESDAY—POPULAR CONCERT
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON......Directors
THANKSGIVING EVE! THANKSGIVING EVE!!
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of
Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, Soprano,
Mr. B. BOECKELMANN, Pianist,
Together with
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist, Mr. THEO. THOMAS
and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 517 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

PEASE AND SEVERINI'S
FIRST MORNING CONCERT.
MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock.
Soprano—Miss KATE McDONALD.
Tenor—Signor SEVERINI.
Pianist—Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE.
Pianist and Accompanyist—Mr. G. W. COLBY.
Doors open at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at Steinway's; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS

FOR THE
ITALIAN OPERA,
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN, (BOOTH,)
FRENCH OPERA, WALLACK'S,
OLYMPIC, NEW-YORK THEATRE,
and all first-class places of amusement, for sale and secured in advance, at the office known as the
RISTORI TICKET OFFICE,
At CHICKERING & SON'S,
No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

EDWIN BOOTH—WINTER GARDEN.—ORCHESTRA seats for every night of Mr. Edwin Booth's engagement, can be had at the Theatre ticket office, in the Reading-room of Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PROSCENIUM BOX AT WINTER GARDEN for the Italian Opera for sale. Apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
POPULAR AMUSEMENT AT A POPULAR PRICE.
M ONLY 30 CENTS. F
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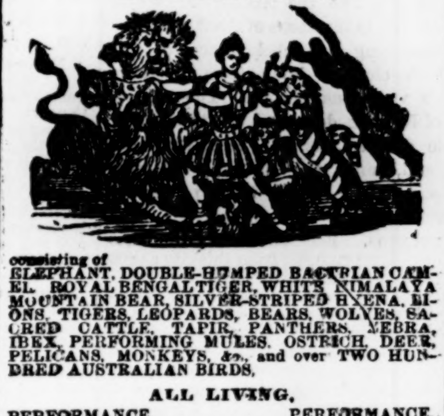
N ONLY 30 CENTS.
THAN ANY PLACE IN AMERICA.
MUSEUM. MENAGERIE. MUSEUM.
DRAMA. DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,



consisting of
ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
ALL LIVING.
PERFORMANCE. PERFORMANCE.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
and in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL
THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, KEBU, 3-HORNED BULL,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES,
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
Buckstone's thrilling Drama, in three acts, of the
VISION OF THE DEAD,
VISION OF THE DEAD,
in which the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance.
Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited.
A CHICKEN WITH A HUMAN FACE.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY,
AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS. CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
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The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
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AT IRVING HALL.
LAST LECTURE—"MISS BRIGGS, (STRONG-MINDED,) HER COURTSHIP;"
A Humorous Lecture, devoted to the Science of Spiritualism.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27.

Four hundred additional chairs will be placed in the hall for this lecture.

Tickets can be had at the music and book stores, and reserved seats at the door on the evening.

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A RUSSIAN VOCAL ARTIST, (BARITONE,) offers to perform a choice selection of Russian songs and romances at private parties. The audience will be supplied with a sufficient number of English translations. Terms, $5 per person present; children not charged. Apply No. 42 West 24th-st., Mr. STEPANOFF, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ITALIAN OPERA—WINTER GARDEN.—Choice reserved seats in orchestra and front seats in the balcony, for sale at the Theatre ticket office, Reading-room Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that on
THIS MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
MR. MAX MARETZEK
will open his season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance of
GIORGIO RONCONI.
On THIS MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock will be presented the highly successful comic opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy,)
with a most splendid cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
STOCKTON, TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
Conductor..........Signor TORRIANI.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A GRAND MATINEE.
PRICES.—General admission to Parquette and Dress Circle, $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents to $1 extra, according to location.

☞ Mr. STUART begs to announce that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will open his regular
SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
at this theatre on
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
in the character of
HAMLET.
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER..........as..........OPHELIA
Mr. BARTON HILL..........as..........LAERTES
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..........as..........THE GHOST
AND A GREAT CAST.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 28,
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 29,
SECOND NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
PRICES.—General Admission, 75 cents; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50; Private Boxes, $7 to $10; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½; Commence at 8 o'clock.

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Leonard Grover..........Director
THIS MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 26,
THE LAST NIGHTS OF
BOUCICAULT'S HIGHLY POPULAR DRAMA,
Which has achieved such an unequal success at this favorite Theatre,
THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE.
Noah Learoyd, Delegate from the United Workingmen, (a wonderful intense performance,)..........Mr. Wheatleigh.
Moneypenny, a Solicitor, (without equal for immediate appreciation by the entire audience,)..........Mr. Stoddart.
Jem Starkee, Foreman of Engineers, a genial working lad of the time..........Mr. Wm. Barron.
Crankshaw, a Policeman, (noticeable for its correct delineation,)..........Mr. J. T Ward.
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Over thirty other characters in the Drama and nearly a hundred auxiliaries, male and female.
Continued for a brief number of nights on account of the increased attendance nightly.
Preceded by the ludicrous Extravaganza,
HAMLET, OR WEARING OF THE BLACK.
Hamlet, the Moody Dane..........Stuart Robson.
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WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE
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GRAND MATINEE.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

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14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1866.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
by Sig. ANTONIO FARINI,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna Soprano.
Signor MACCAFERRI, Tenore Robusto.
Herr J. POLLACK, Basso Baritone.
Herr H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello.
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, Pianist,
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ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INST.,
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Plan of Impartial Suffrage, as Compared with the Constitutional Amendment—The South Disposed to Adopt Qualified Universal Suffrage—Its Effect upon Representation—Why Amnesty is Desired by the Southern People—The Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Auction—A Glance at its History, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866.

The scheme of impartial suffrage, as the price of the restoration of the Southern States to their former relations with the General Government, is one which, in spite of its antagonism to all the feelings and prejudices in which the people of this section have been reared, will prove far less objectionable to the South than the Constitutional Amendment. The latter measure has found its only advocates among the political outcasts, so to speak, of the Cotton States. I have yet to hear of the first Southerner, who is either respected, loved or trusted by the mass of the people among whom he lives, who does not oppose it with more or less acrimony. This being the case, it is a question worthy the serious consideration of the great dominant party of the North, whether it be wise or expedient, even if practicable, to force upon so large a section of the common country a change in the national organic law which, whether rightly or otherwise, is regarded with so deep-rooted a repugnance. In respect to universal qualified suffrage, the condition of public sentiment here is very different. The first intelligence of the plan of compromise between the President and Congress, that is now engaging so much attention at Washington, reached us through the medium of a special dispatch to the NEW-YORK TIMES, which was telegraphed all over the country. The matter, of course, gave rise to much discussion; and quite one-half, if not a majority, of the thinking men whom I heard express an opinion on the subject, were inclined to favor the scheme. I hazard little in predicting that the offer on the part of the General Government of amnesty and restoration to the Southern States, on condition of the adoption of an impartial system of suffrage, would at once raise up a powerful party here in favor of the latter measure, even if it should not secure its speedy triumph. It must, however, be mentioned that

THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE

is not by any means that which is taken by the majority of the advocates of negro elevation. The effect of such a system of suffrage as the South might be induced to adopt, while more comprehensive than the present plan as to the *classes* of inhabitants to be invested with the ballot, would be restrictive as to the *actual number* of voters. That is to say, the number of white male adults who would be disfranchised by the adoption of any qualification for suffrage, either as to property or education, or both, would be far greater than the number of black male adults who would become voters under the operation of the same measure. Hence, the most violent opposition to impartial suffrage would undoubtedly come from the lower classes of the whites, who would feel their political rights, and consequently their weight and importance in the social scale, to be imperilled by the mere agitation of such a scheme. On the other hand, the measure would probably include among its supporters a very large proportion of the conservative, intelligent and "solid" men of the South, whose appreciation of the advantages of *unqualified* universal suffrage has never been very keen, and is still less so, as they behold the growing tendency in other sections of the country, where the voice of the populace at the polls is more omnipotent than here, to transform popular bruisers and liberal blacklegs into honorable representatives upon the floors of Congress. I need hardly add, therefore, that the very reasons which might render an impartial bestowal of the elective franchise acceptable at the South would operate most effectually to exclude the very idea of universal suffrage, pure and simple, or even of a suffrage the qualification for which would be of a merely nominal character.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF REPRESENTATION BASED UPON VOTERS.

From what I have said, it will be seen that in the event of the adoption of a system of representation based upon the voting population, the material strength of the Southern States in Congress would be diminished rather than increased by impartial suffrage, and this fact has not been overlooked by the people here. But this would by no means be a fatal objection to the project, for it is well understood that the legislative power of the South, as an element in the national Councils, is a thing of the past, and that the representatives of these States, whenever they gain admission to their seats in the Capitol, will form a minority, without the hope of ever materially increasing their numerical strength. I do not think, therefore, that the advocates of imperial suffrage would have a very serious obstacle to encounter in the diminution of Southern representation that might result from their policy. This people long for quiet, and for such a restoration of perfect social order and civil law as will clear away the doubts and uncertainties that now obstruct the channels of trade and agricultural prosperity; and if they seek for Congressional representation, it is rather as a stepping-stone to these material blessings than for the sake of the unsubstantial, and to them, valueless bauble of political power.

THE PROSPECT OF AMNESTY

is hailed here with unbounded gratification, and the general pardon would be doubly acceptable to the whole population of the South, if approved by, or even acquiesced in by the National Legislature. There are few, probably, even among well informed men at the North, who appreciate the vast importance of an amnesty to the financial recovery of this section from the terrible state of depression in which it is now plunged. There is, probably, no community in the world that can afford to pay a higher rate of interest on capital loaned than the planters of this region. The capitalists of the great North have plenty of currency; but they refuse, in general, to advance it upon the only security that the planter can offer—his land. It is not the value of the land that is questioned; but the ownership. As long as the threat of universal confiscation hangs, like the sword of Damocles, over the heads of the Southern people, they find it exceedingly difficult to raise, even at ruinous rates of usury, the little money they require to stock their plantations and pay the wages of their laborers. Let an amnesty be proclaimed by the President and indorsed by Congress, and all this will at once be changed. The planting interest will be enabled to command all the funds they need upon the security afforded by a mortgage of the lands planted; the negro population, now in a state of terrible destitution, which will be aggravated by the cold weather now at hand, will at once be provided with an abundance of work at living wages; and the towns and cities which depend for their custom upon the success of the planters, will speedily recover from the lethargy into which they fell during the war, and which they have, thus far, only partially shaken off. All eyes, therefore, are turned to Washington, and the hope is very generally expressed that the signs of an accommodation of the differences between the Executive and Congress may be happily fulfilled.

SALE OF THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

Quite a stir was occasioned to-day among the little knot of moneyed men who form the financial world of South Carolina, by the sale at public auction of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The road, which was completed but a few months previous to the opening of the war, runs parallel with the coast line, and consequently, a very large proportion of its track traverses extensive swamps, involving the construction of expensive and almost interminable trestlework. Its legitimate and ordinary business was never sufficient to enable it to pay a fair dividend upon the capital which had been invested in its construction; but, when the war broke out and Port Royal fell, the Carolina coast suddenly became one of the minor scenes of the great conflict of arms; the railroad was immediately transformed into an important military thoroughfare, and, with its adjunct, the telegraph, rendered incalculable service to BEAUREGARD and his successors in command here, by enabling them, at will, to rapidly concentrate their feeble and scattered forces at any menaced point. It was mainly to the instrumentality of this railroad that the Union commanders owe the severe and bloody checks which they received at Secessionville, Pocataligo and Honey Hill. More than once, its embankments were made to serve as a breastwork for one or the other of the contending forces, and the last service which the road rendered to the cause of the Confederacy was in snatching the rebel garrison of Savannah, at the eleventh hour, from the grasp of SHERMAN'S victorious columns. The retreating troops of HARDEE destroyed the track for a considerable distance, as they retired toward this city, and, since the close of the war, the Company has been in too impoverished a condition to reconstruct the damaged portions. For about a year past the trains have been running from this city about half-way to the Savannah River; but the business of the road has been far from being remunerative. A few months ago the creditors of the Company became clamorous, and instituted proceedings which resulted in the sale which took place to-day. The magnitude of the property offered, combined with the dearth of capital so universal in the South, rendered the circle of bidders a very select one; and in the course of a very few minutes the road was knocked down to JAMES H. TAYLOR, JOHN S. RYAN, (both originally Northern men,) and others, for $30,000, cash. As the road was sold subject to a State lien of $720,000, the price paid, practically, was $750,000. This amount is a mere fraction of the cost, and the purchasers are considered to have got a bargain.

Gov. ORR and Ex-Gov. PICKERING are both in town. The former is attending to Masonic matters and has not yet written his message. The latter, I am told, expresses himself in favor of a system of impartial suffrage. Q.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

Letter of Ex-Governor Swain, of North Carolina, to Hon. B. F. Perry on the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Monday, Nov. 19, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received, and read with the attention it deserves, the copy of your letter of the 26th ult., to CHARLES W. WOODWARD, Esq.

Your analysis of the Howard Amendment is so clear, and the objections you present to its adoption so forcible, that there is little necessity for further discussion—none, indeed, for those who understand the peculiar condition of the state of affairs at the South. The great obstacle at present to a perpetual and perfect union is the want of accurate information at the North of the true condition and feelings of the Southern people. I am satisfied that the framers of the Amendment, if they really knew, as statesmen ought to know, those for whom they legislate, would not for a moment urge its adoption, much less insist upon it as a *sine qua non*.

The third section proposes a *double disfranchisement* of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina. I do not overstate the case when I assume that not one-tenth of those who would be regarded as falling within the range of selection under a system of unrestricted suffrage are eligible to office under the State or Federal Government. While all who gave aid or comfort to the insurgents, no matter to how great or how small an extent, have the right to vote, it is the right to vote, not for the men of their choice, but for persons selected from that tenth of the community, who, as a general rule, without any reference to political opinions, have no paramount claims to consideration, mental or moral. My acquaintance with prominent men throughout the State is, perhaps, as general as that of any other citizen, and yet I do not know of a single instance in any one of the Congressional districts of a person who can honestly take the test oath who, in 1860, would have regarded himself, or was considered by others, as one of the number who might reasonably aspire to a seat in the national councils. Is it any evidence of a want of loyalty to decline such a system of suffrage? It might seem strange if, instead of the privilege of selection from the tenth of our own, we were allowed to vote for citizens of another State to represent us. For one, I could name a score of citizens of other States of the American Union, of either political party, for whom I would much more willingly vote than for any one in this Congressional district who can give the evidence of loyalty required by the test oath.

Suppose the third section adopted, how many voters would avail themselves of what has hitherto been considered the inestimable right of suffrage? Not more than half the voters participated in the last election for members of the Legislature and Governor. A small proportion, and that not always the most discreet would attend the polls, and the portion of the tenth selected would not always be the most virtuous and intelligent of those eligible to office. One thing is very certain, those most apt to secure a majority of votes under such a system would be the least loyal in profession and devotion to the Union, and most objectionable to those who have been its most earnest advocates in times of the greatest peril.

I will not do the Committee of Fifteen the injustice to suppose that the majority desired the adoption of a basis of suffrage for the South that would insure the selection of the least loyal of the small proportion of those eligible to office, yet such would be the inevitable result, and, therefore, I repeat I do not believe that the author of the amendment, Judge HOWARD, would himself desire its adoption if he was accurately acquainted with our condition.

It is not very difficult to decide the character of our representatives if this rule shall be forced upon us. Let us inquire for a moment who will be excluded. Take your State for an example. From early life to the present time I have had opportunities to know something of your leading men. I knew Mr. PETTIGREW personally—met him in Charleston in February, 1861, corresponded with him during the entire period of the war, and to within two or three weeks of his death, regarded him when living, and venerate him now that he is no more, as one of the ablest and purest men I have ever known. I cannot say that if he was alive he could not take the test oath, but I can affirm with great confidence that under no circumstances would he do it. My personal knowledge of you extends through nearly half a century. We were schoolmates and intimate friends in early life, and at all subsequent periods I have been familiar with your history. Without entering into details that might be offensive to your delicacy, I can say with confidence that investigation will establish the fact beyond controversy that from the first avowal of nullification by Mr. CALHOUN, in his letter to Gen. HAMILTON, until the secession of your State, no member of the Committee, not even excepting Senator JOHNSON, of Maryland, had ever been placed in circumstances that required or admitted the constant, unflinching, hazardous devotion to the Union, and opposition to nullification and secession, which have characterized the whole course of your political life. President JOHNSON, (in 1829-30, I believe,) resided in Laurens, the adjoining district to Greenville, in your State; and few persons beyond the limits of South Carolina are as familiar as he, or sympathized as deeply as he, in the conflicts which you waged for so many years in behalf of the Union. You cannot take the oath, and what I affirm in relation to those in North Carolina who can, will not apply with less force to South Carolina. You have no honest and competent men who can submit to a test of loyalty which is, in my estimation, as clearly unconstitutional as inexpedient.

And yet we are told, no doubt honestly on the part of many who say so, that a range of confiscation which has no parallel in the history of civilization since the days of WILLIAM the Conqueror, is a mild punishment for Confederate treason. The descendants of Shay rebellionists, whisky insurrectionists, and Hartford conventionists can afford to be merciful, if not magnanimous. We are assured, moreover, with equal honesty and sincerity, that Southern statesmen should consent to their exclusion from office with exultation, as affording an opportunity to open the way to office and emolument to those who, under other circumstances, would never have been thought of by themselves or others in connection with official station. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, you may remember, entertained and expressed on a memorable occasion very different sentiments. When, with a view to censure Mr. WEBSTER, a Pennsylvania representative offered a resolution, calling upon the President for information as to the manner in which the secret service fund had been expended, Mr. ADAMS expressed a willingness to vote for it if the members would avow that his purpose was to impeach Mr. WEBSTER as Secretary of State. In reply to the suggestion that Mr. WEBSTER was not then in office and not subject to impeachment, Mr. ADAMS remarked in substance, that he understood the Constitution very differently—that he had now arrived at that time of life that with the exception of the station he then held, he had nothing to expect or desire at the hands of his countrymen, but that he had filled the highest office in their gift, and that for any malfeasance in office he was still amenable to impeachment and a punishment that he would regard as *worse than death*—disqualification to hold office. That sentence is proposed to be passed upon you, under an amendment of the Constitution to be adopted, with about as much regard to the spirit of the mode pointed out in that instrument as would characterize the formality of an impeachment of our friend Gov. GRAHAM for some misdemeanor, yet to be discovered, committed while Secretary of the Navy, without a preliminary finding by the House of Representatives, as the great inquest of the nation. I hazard little in saying that if you and he had been admitted to your seats in the Senate, a wiser scheme of adjustment would have been adopted, and one much more favorable to the true Union men of the South than the Howard Amendment.

I am, with great respect and esteem, your old friend,

D. L. SWAIN.

HON. B. F. PERRY, Greenville, S. C.

THE SOUTHERN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Letter from Henry S. Foote to Gov. Sharkey—His Views of the Advantages Arising from a Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19, 1866.

Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, United States Senator from the State of Mississippi:

MY DEAR SIR: Understanding that you are at present sojourning in Washington City, I take the liberty of transmitting to you herewith a printed sheet, containing a copy of certain newspaper articles which have recently issued from the prolific and gifted pen of an eminent citizen of this vicinage Ex-Chancellor NICHOLAS, which I am sure you will read with much interest, relating as they do, to matters involving very deeply the welfare of the whole republic, and especially that portion of it which you have been selected in part to represent in the national councils. I recommend to your espicial consideration his proposition in favor of calling into existance a National Convention for the purpose of deliberating, calmly and solemnly, upon those perplexing questions which the joint efforts of the President and Congress have not yet been able to dispose of, the further agitation of which, it is greatly to be feared, will be productive of consequences far more mischievous and wide-spread than any which our country has yet experienced. It begins to be a very prevailing opinion in this part of the world that the assembling of such a Convention as that which Judge NICHOLAS advocates with so much force of argument and with such an impressive exhibition of patriotic earnestness, is the only expedient left us which, if resorted to, would probably result in the restoration of those ties of fraternal kindness among different portions of the American people, which, owing their origin in a great degree to the wise and virtuous men of former generations, have been so deplorably severed of late by the unnatural and sanguinary violence of the protracted civil war. Many of us here think that the Republic is not yet to be dispared of, that there is yet enough both of wisdom and true love of country to be found among the masses of our fellow-citizens in the North, the South, the East and the West, if properly called into exercise at this moment, to secure, through the instrumentality of a judiciously chosen convention, the adoption of some plan of national pacification, just, liberal, and statesmanlike in its character, which may at last bring our fearful sectional war to an end, and gradually but surely restore that reciprocal amity and kind feeling between those who have been for some time past so fiercely antagonizing, which can alone be depended on for the permanent repose of this great nation, and the ultimate achievement of those high purposes for the attainment of which I have ever been persuaded that an All-wise Providence allowed it to be originally called into existence. I greatly fear that there is not much of good to be expected from the deliberations of Congress at its approaching session, unless a majority of its members can be in some way induced to favor this scheme of a National Convention. I say this without intending in the least degree to call the motives of particular individuals, or classes of individuals, now composing the National Legislature, in question. Still less, if possible, do I desire to be understood as designing to reflect upon the conduct or purposes of President JOHNSON. I can see no possible advantage which is likely to result to the country from the further prosecution of that mutually criminating warfare which has heretofore been going on, and by means of which the republic has been already brought to the verge of ruin. I am sure that if the peace of the nation is to be secured, this greatest of blessings is alone to be achieved by the employment of expedients of a very different character. Let others wrangle and dispute as they may, I am, for one, firmly resolved to refrain altogether from the use of unkind and reproachful language in regard to the irritating questions, either of the present or past, at last until the fearful dangers of the present moment shall have been effectually obviated. Yet I repeat the declaration, that I am not able to perceive much ground for reasonable hope that the present Congress will at its coming session be able to adopt such measures as can alone attain the grand object which all true patriots now so earnestly desire. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives are known to have already committed themselves etiher in favor of the policy of restoration heretofore recommended by President JOHNSON or against it. The fierce discussions which have heretofore occurred, both in Congress and elsewhere, have materially, and indeed inevitably, tended to increase alienation and distrust, to strengthen prejudice, to confirm pride of opinion, and impart additional and constantly increasing fervor to the fell spirit of party domination. It might be well supposed, (I say it certainly without the least design to give offence in any quarter,) that the surprising success which the opponents of the President's policy are supposed to have had in the elections which have been occurring in the last four weeks may, in some instances, have so stimulated the sense of individual aggrandisement, and the ambition for further conquests of a similar kind, as to generate increased repugnance to those mild and kindly expedients which alone can be expected to effect the desired ends of conciliation and pacification.

It is obvious to all that some modification of the opinions heretofore expressed by the antagonizing parties must take place, or the restoration of national quiet and concord will be impossible, through the direct instrumentality of Congress. It is, I doubt not, much to be apprehended that even a morbid and unphilosophic ambition to be recognized as endowed with a sort of divine unchangeableness in opinions and sentiments, may sway the actions of some. The dread of being accused of inconsistency by one's own political adherents has been known in all ages to exercise a powerful control over the conduct of various individuals remarkable for intellectual power and for sagacity as to the future. SHAKSPEARE seems to have imagined that even JULIUS CÆSAR himself was subject to this most notable moral weakness, to some extent, since he has depicted him as thus expressing himself, in response to the earnest application of CASSIUS, CIMBER and others, for the pardon of a distinguished fellow-citizen then in exile:

"I could be well moved, if I were as you,
If I could pray to move, prayers would move me;
But I am constant as the Northern star,
Of whose true, fixed, and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
The skies are painted with unnumbered sparks.
They are all fire, and every one doth shine,
But there's but one in all doth hold its place;
So in the world. 'Tis furnished well with men,
And men are flesh and blood, and apprehensive;
Yet, in the number, I do but know but one
That, unassailable, holds on his rank
Unshaked of motion: and that I am he,
Let me a little shew it even in this;
That I was constant Cimber should be banished,
And constant do I remain to keep him so."

What happened to CÆSAR in consequence of this unreasonable and arrogant pertinacity, is sufficiently known to us all. What dire mischief to the whole Roman Republic resulted from his bloody death is quite as well known. It is, perhaps, at least as pertinent to the matter which I have now in hand to show what was thought in regard to this much vaunted virtue of *absolute political consistency* by a more profound and politic statesman than CÆSAR himself, a truer and more devoted friend of liberty, the most enlightened moralist of ancient times, and if not the greatest orator that the world has produced, (as is known, was the deliberate judgment of QUINTILIAN,) at least only inferior to DEMOSTHENES himself. Of course I am now alluding to MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, who, (well knowing the weakness and fallibility of the poor creature called man, his dullness to the present, his blindness to the future, the feebleness of his reasoning powers, the seductive influence of his passions and appetites, holding in just contempt that presumption which in his day, as now, was seen to claim for itself an attribute which can logically and truly only belong to the Being whose mind is the eternal record of things past, present, and to come)—thus expressed himself in one of the most interesting of those epistles, which, had he left no other evidence of intellectual greatness behind him, would have made him immortal. Writing to LENTULUS at a period in the history of the Roman Republic not altogether dissimilar in all respects to that in our own country which we have just reached, he says:

"Thus I have given you a full detail of the several views and motives by which I am governed in the present conjuncture, as well as of the particular disposition in which I stand with respect to the slender part I can pretend to claim in the administration of public affairs. And, believe me, I should have judged and acted entirely in the same manner had I not been totally free from every sort of amicable bias. For, on the one hand, I should have esteemed it the most absurd folly to have attempted to oppose so superior a force; and on the other, supposing it possible, I should yet have deemed it imprudent to weaken the authority of persons so eminently and so justly distinguished in the commonwealth. Besides it appears to me to be the dictates of sound policy, to act in accommodation to particular conjunctures, and not inflexibly pursue the same unalterable scheme, when public circumstances, together with the sentiments of the best and wisest members of the community, are evidently changed. In conformity to this notion, the most judicious reasoners on the great art of government have universally condemned an obstinate perseverance in the uniform tenor of measures. The skill of the pilot is shown in weathering the storm at least, though he should not gain his port, but in shifting his sails, and changing his direction will infallibly carry him with security into the intended harbor; would it not be an instance of most unreasonable tenaciousness to continue in the more hazardous course wherein he began his voyage? Thus (and it is a maxim I have often had occasion to inculcate) the point we ought all of us to keep in view in our administration of the Commonwealth, is the final enjoyment of an honorable repose; but the method of securing to ourselves the dignity of retreat, is by having been invariable in our intentions for the public welfare, and not by a positive perseverance in certain favorite modes of obtaining it."

I need hardly say to you, my dear Judge, that I attach the more importance to the extract from CICERO which I have just presented, because, in his day, he was eminently conservative in his temper and opinions; because his sagacity was so remarkable that he seldom took upon himself to predict political results, however remote, and whatever appearance of improbability they might to the vulgar eye seem to wear, without his language of prophetic warning being verified in the sequel; because, of his wise and energetic efforts to restore the republican frame of government in Rome, after it had so unhappily lost its original equipoise amidst the fierce civil struggles of the times; because he had no hand in bringing on the noted collision between the democratic and aristocratic factions, which resulted in the battle of Pharsalia, so fatal to liberty; because, during the early stages of that memorable contest, and before the first shedding of fraternal blood in civil strife, he diligently and zealously employed himself in every honorable and patriotic mode as a peacemaker between the warring factions and their two ambitious chiefs; because he even exposed his life to jeopardy by undertaking while in POMPEY'S camp to protest against the fighting of a battle which he foresaw would be destructive of the republican form of government, no matter how it might terminate; because, after the final triumph of the Cæsarian faction, he again struggled honestly and perseveringly for the restoration of free institutions, and never suspended his patriotic efforts in this behalf until at last he fell a victim to his inflexible devotion to principle. The utterances of such a man, speaking from the tomb as it were, to the men of this generation, in our own free country, the language of wisdom, might well be respected and obeyed by those to whom the fate of our republic has been intrusted.

Should Congress find that it is not now in its power, by any scheme of pacification, which, in conjunction with the President, may be agreed upon to rescue the country from the perils which at present surround it, and the proposition of a National Convention shall receive its approval, I have not the least doubt that the people of both sections will see the necessity of calling into employment for this momentous experiment the best and ablest men whom they shall find in their midst. Demagogues will everywhere sink into retirement, and statesmen of established reputation, of the highest intellectual culture, and of the most extended experience in public life, will be selected all over the land as the counselors and redeemers of the nation. The nation *will* be redeemed; constitutional liberty will be reëstablished on still firmer foundations than those upon which it was made to repose in the days of our venerated fathers. Sectionalism will be forever suppressed. A true spirit of union and brotherly affection will be enkindled in every nook and corner of this wide-spread republic, and a new prospect of national power, and true glory, and solid prosperity, will be opened to us and to our children, and to our children's children, such as was portrayed by the great Roman poet, when he sang:

"Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudor-que
Priscus, et neglecta redire virtus
Audet, apparet que beata pleno
Copia Cornu."

Before I conclude this letter, which, however well-intended, is already longer than a yet unpardoned rebel should presume to write, I will take the liberty of suggesting, in addition, that I am well satisfied that there is not a single one of all those fearful questions which are now so painfully disturbing the public mind, that would not admit of being discussed with all needful moderation and decorum, in such a Convention as that recommended; nor one which would not be found to admit of an easy and practical solution. The North would be heard. The South would be heard. The East and the West also. All interests would be duly considered. The true condition of every portion of the country would be ascertained. Misunderstandings of every kind would be corrected. Prejudices would be made to take flight before the upraised voice of reason and humanity. The very spirit in which the Federal Constitution was framed would be renewed and spread abroad from ocean to ocean. If constitutional amendments should be adopted, they would be adopted after grave deliberation; after a free and decorous interchange of opinions and feelings; and when formally embodied in the present organic law of the republic, would attract the regard and command the cheerful obedience of the whole American people. The Constitution, if amended in this mode, and under such circumstances as have been specified, would be as much respected as it was by our fathers in the first days of the Republic. Constitutional amendments, thus agreed upon, would impress no sense of sectional discredit anywhere; call into existence no rancorous resentment on account of oppression exercised, of equality denied, justice refused, and the principles of a noble magnanimity shamelessly disregarded. The South would feel that she had herself aided in the great work of national redemption; in building up anew the Federal compact; in resuscitating the nation's strength, and reviving in all hearts the hopes of future greatness and glory; and would be prepared to make such a return to those under whose power the fortune of war has prostrated her, as would signally put to shame the sinister vaticinations of all that have heretofore distrusted her loyalty and her rectitude.

Believe me to be now, as I ever have been, for more than the third of a century past, your cordial and devoted friend and fellow-citizen, H. S. FOOTE.

An Illustrious Pensioner in England.

From the Boston Advertiser.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 10.

If you ever read our "Court Circular"—the few lines of intelligence, that is, concerning the movements of our royal family which are left every night at the offices of our daily papers—you must frequently meet the name of "the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh," and sometimes may wonder who this potentate can be, and what is his connection with the English court in particular. Men of all races, religions and climes jostle you in the streets of London, and you are never surprised at being told that an ex-king, or an ex-president of a republic, or an exiled dictator, is waiting at your elbow for a favorable opportunity for crossing the street. Yet few men, however *blasé* as to surprises of this kind, would restrain a stare at meeting an Indian rajah in a plough-field in the agricultural county of Suffolk, or at seeing the son of the famous RUNJEET SINGH, the Rajah of the Punjaub, drive past you in a wicker-back pony-chaise in some green lane. This, however, one may see during the greater part of the year. The Maharajah, in whose welfare the Queen takes so much interest, and who is a frequent visitor at the Court, was an infant at the death of his father, RUNJEET SINGH, and the demoralized state of the regency and army "induced" the British Ministry to annex the principality to our possessions, under certain conditions, among which were that the young Maharajah should receive £40,000 sterling a year. Since this time, which was after the battle of Guzerat, the Maharajah became a Christian, and has resided in England. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also took up her abode in this country until her death in 1863, but steadfastly resisted all her son's endeavors to convert her to Christianity. The Maharajah, who is not quite thirty years old, was married two years ago at Alexandria to a young Protestant lady, and lives on an estate at Suffolk. He keeps a good establishment, and is fond of falconry, which he has tried to revive in Suffolk. He is occasionally also seen in the hunting field. But he is conspicuous chiefly for his interest in his new faith, and is very religious in the Oriental way—a very childlike and almost childish way. His wife, who is young, and who speaks broken English with amusing *naïveté*, was educated at Cairo, and has only a slight stream of white blood in her veins. The Maharajah takes the chair at missionary meetings! Clergymen gather at his house and criticise his wines. Stranger than all, this rich young Hindoo has several Church of England "livings" in his gift, and only a few weeks ago "presented" a clergyman with the care of the souls of a large parish, with the not uninteresting accompaniment of £1,100 a year.

Political Gossip and Speculation at the Capital.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

The pressure for the amnesty-suffrage compromise promises to be utterly ineffectual. Those who are urging the plan upon the President admit that he adheres to his policy, declares that it was not repudiated at the election, and that *he really contemplates making it the issue in the Presidential election*.

There is no truth in the report that the President has given the Copperheads the cold shoulder. Most, if not all, of the appointments recently made are of old line Democrats.

At a meeting of the "Conservative Army and Navy Union" last night, its financial affairs came up for discussion. After due inspection of the finance report by a few members, on motion it was agreed that it be not read aloud, but that any member should be allowed to look it over. Before the close the meeting declared, by resolution, *in favor of restricted suffrage*, assigning as a reason that the voice of the people, as expressed at the elections, points unmistakably in that direction.

The South on Impartial Suffrage.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The telegraph gives us some shy surmises about conferences at Washington between CHASE and the President, and some politicians, as it is said, of both parties, on the subject of recommending impartial suffrage to the South. That is, they want the *South to fix a qualification for voters, without regard to color or race*.

We are told that the suggestion is taking, as an admirable one, and that some Democrats will support it, and that the President will recommend it in his message.

It is foreseen that the Amendment to the Constitution submitted by Congress will not be ratified by any Southern State, and, therefore, can't become a part of the Constitution, unless they are assumed to be upon a ratification by a majority. * * *

We have proposed now impartial suffrage—that suffrage without regard to color—that is, a man must have so much money, or so much intelligence, or he can't vote; if he comes up to the standard he can vote, whether black or white. So we must exclude a portion of white voters to exclude the mass of colored ones. *We must give up universal suffrage for the white race to let a few negroes vote.*

Hitherto, such an idea has been tolerated nowhere in Free or Slave States. How it possesses any more merit now than it did in the past, we don't see. The judgment of the past is more to be trusted than the judgment of the shallow-pated partisans of the present, who have only party ends to gain, not their country's good to subserve.

We believe every Southern State will reject this movement. Their self-respect demands that they should: and let the party of moral ideas set their wits to work to invent some other iniquity, and let them go before the people again with their continued plots and plans to prevent a restoration of the Union.

The South can afford it as long as her enemies can. She has nothing to gain by these perversions of the Government, nor has the North. They are all pregnant with evils for the future.

Speaker Colfax and the Indiana Ladies—A Presentation and an Acknowledgment.

From the Laporte (Ind.) Herald.

A number of young Republican ladies of Laporte recently conceived the idea of presenting to Mr. COLFAX a valuable and tastefully-wrought napkin ring, as a testimonial of their esteem for him as a gentleman, a statesman and a patriot. The ring was appropriately inscribed with the name of Mr. Speaker COLFAX, and sent by express to him at South Bend, the letter accompanying it signed by the "Unconditional Union Girls of Laporte." Mr. COLFAX responded to it in the following neat and appropriate note:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 5, 1866.

DEAR LADIES: Though the note accompanying your beautiful present, received by express Saturday, gives me no clue to the names of the fair donors, I send this letter by express, hoping it may thus fall into your hands.

This gold napkin ring, with my name engraved on it, and the inscription "From the Union Girls of Laporte, 1866," I could not fail to value. The richness of its material, the fact that it is from one of the fairer sex, and the year, which will recall the bitterest contest, and yet the most brilliant victory of our hard-fought district, all combine to make the gift appreciated. But it is rendered even more priceless in my eyes by the warm and cordial letter which accompanied it. You can scarcely realize how gratifying it is for a man in public life to be assured that he has the confidence and the regard of those of that sex who are Heaven's last, best gift to man. And I trust in whatever may remain to me of service at our Capitol to always act in such a manner that none who have participated in this testimonial shall ever regret that their confidence was misplaced.

Your sincere and obliged friend,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Chicago Times and the Illinois Democracy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1866.

The Cairo *Democrat* publishes a dispatch from this city, stating that a movement is on foot among the Democrats to entice the *Democrat* to move its establishment to Chicago, in order to publish a genuine Democratic paper in opposition to the mongrel *Times*. The *Democrat* declines the offer, but says if the *Times* continues in its present course they will establish a branch *Democrat* office here. This story of the *Democrat's* is pure bosh. The Democratic Party of this city is almost a unit in sympathy with the present attitude of the *Times*. But a few days previous to the summerset of the *Times*, there was a meeting in this city of *the leading Democrats, and that meeting marked out the course which it was essential that that journal should take in order to save the party from total annihilation.* Hence the present *status* of the *Times*.

THE CHEAP PRESS IN ENGLAND.—A London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* has the following concerning the newspaper press of that city:

"A new 'first-class' London morning paper is projected. The price is to be one penny. The politics are of the "Robert Lowe" or Adullamite school; liberal in name, but conservative in effect. Our daily papers keep their ground, and some of them make very large profits. It is curious to note the three high-priced ones, the *Times*, the *Daily News*, and the *Morning Post*, coming out day after day, asking for each number just three times the amount charged for the *Telegraph*, the *Standard*, and the *Star*, although the intelligence is common to all. No doubt there is a difference in the style, but still the lookers-on might fancy there was not enough variation to explain the difference of price. The *Telegraph*, the most successful of the cheap press, has brought some execrable methods into journalism. The leading articles are like the extempore rant of a political parson; full of big words, ambitious metaphors, artificial anger and artificial pathos. Many of them suggest the picture of a dissipated clergyman, who finds the freedom of the newspaper life more congenial than the strictness of his original profession. Yet there are people who call this "eloquence," and who talk in railway carriages of the "splendid" articles in Jupiter Junior. The cheap press is an important educational agency and does indirectly a great deal of good; but as yet it tells nothing amongst those who influence society."

It is stated that Hon. JACOB H. ELA is now the most prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the New-Hampshire first district. The Convention is to be held Dec. 27, and Mr. ELA will have the support of all the delegates from Portsmouth—twenty in number—which, it is thought, with the aid he will get from his own section of the State, will give him the nomination. Mr. S. M. WHEELER, of Dover, is his principal opponent. The present member is Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.

CHURCH SERVICES.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society was held at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. From an abstract of the annual report it appeared that during the last year 15,000 Bibles and Prayer Books had been gratuitously distributed, at a cost of $5,300. The sales and distributions had amounted to 65,000 volumes, at a cost of $25,000. Every dollar which had been received in collections had been devoted to the work of the Society.

Rev. Dr. CARTER preached the annual sermon, from the following passage:

"Holding forth the word of life."—*Philippians* ii. 16.

The preacher knew it was of very little use to stand before such a congregation and advocate the cause of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, but there were thoughts connected with the work of the Society which it would be well to bring out. Referring to the work of benevolence suggested by the gratuitous work of the Society, he did not suppose that it would be claimed right to hand a Bible or a Prayer Book to a person who was starving and in need of bread, but when the bread was handed under such circumstances it should be with some precept from the word of God, which taught that man did not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceeded from the mouth of God. It was too sweeping an assertion to make, that poverty was the result of vice; for it should be remembered that God often chastened his own children through the discipline of poverty—refined their souls, as gold was refined for use, for entering upon the life where they walked nearer to God. Now was a time when the need of regarding our Bible with increased interest for infidelity and all the licenses used by error were working under various disguises, and we should look into the word of God itself for the right manifestation of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He believed somewhat in the axiom that "popular ignorance was the parent of of popular degradation," and the fact of such a condition having an existence was perpetuated by means of the skepticism of the age. It was an age of light to be sure, but the Church must have more positive teachings if it would benefit the people by applying the grand enlightenment of the age. The Prayer Book was the form of sound words preserved by the Church for the defense and vindication of the truth. He urged the people to take an active, earnest, and heartfelt interest in the work of that Bible and Prayer Book Society, and then to make their offerings as coming up to the "Help of the Lord against the mighty."

Centenary Services in the Willet-street M. E. Church.

Very interesting centenary services were held in the Willet-street M. E. Church yesterday. In the morning Rev. Dr. PORTER preached, and Rev. BISHOP JANES in the evening. A re-union "Love Feast" was held in the afternoon, at which very interesting experiences were related by present and former members of the church. The collections throughout the day for centenary purposes amounted to $6,000. The music, led by the choir, was very heartily and well rendered.

Anniversary of the Fifth Ward M. E. Mission Sabbath-school.

The first anniversary of this school was held yesterday at its rooms, No. 21 Worth-street, near Hudson. The exercises consisted of singing by the children and addresses by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and others, after which subscriptions amounting to $208 were received for the benefit of the institution. The Secretary's report showed that the school was opened under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, upon the 26th of November, 1865, with only three scholars in attendance, and that it now numbers 125 children and 13 scholars. This is but one of the many living evidences of the worth of this Society, whose avowed purpose is the Evangelization of the City.

Public Temperance Meeting.

The first one of a series of public temperance meetings (free) is to be held under the auspices of Union Division No. 2, S. of T., of Harlem, in the Second-avenue M. E. Church, this evening, at which a very distinguished Canadian orator will speak. P. W. P. J. W. BRADLEY, reports that Union Division is flourishing greatly, having added twenty-five new names to its roll within the past four weeks.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Nelson Taylor—He Will Not Contest the Seat of Mr. Morrissey.

On Saturday evening a complimentary supper was given in honor of Gen. NELSON TAYLOR by a number of his constituents, at which Col. ROOSEVELT presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. NORMAN WIARD, J. H. WILLIAMS, BEEKMAN ANDREWS, JOS. H. TOOKER, JAS. GIBBONS, BENJ. C. SMITH and ALEX. H. STEWART. Letters from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Gov. FENTON and Mayor HOFFMAN were read, and a very delightful season was enjoyed, mentally and socially. In a brief response made by the guest of the evening, he announced his determination of not contesting Mr. MORRISSEY'S claim to a seat in the next Congress, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: This compliment, which I find myself the recipient of this evening at the hands of those who so manfully shared my fortunes in the recent political contest, is highly prized, and will ever be remembered with a heart filled with gratitude and thankfulness.

We have, in the recent election, endeavored to vindicate a principle in which I felt that every voter was deeply interested, which is the right of resident citizens to the positions of honor and trust belonging to the several political districts. I then believed that we were right, and, notwithstanding the voice of the people at the polls was against us, I still believe in that principle, and that, sooner or later, it will be so firmly established that no political adventurer will dare to ignore or attempt to set it aside.

This really was the only issue involved in this Congressional contest.

The district being so overwhelmingly Democratic, our political opponents, while many of them stood by their candidate, did it with no hope or expectation of success.

Though defeated, I am not discouraged, and, from this demonstration, am persuaded that this feeling is participated in by most, if not all, assembled here this evening. Like ANDREW JOHNSON, I have an abiding faith in the wisdom of the people, who, as individuals, often by side or collateral issues, and sometimes by the influence of corrupt and venal leaders, may for a time be diverted from well-approved principles; yet, when the subject or case is better understood, are sure to return to the point of divergence.

It would be invidious in me to attempt to discriminate among the thousands who would not be swerved in their opposition to the importation of candidates for positions of honor and trust into our district. They have my warmest and most sincere thanks. And I will venture to say that they will not have long to wait to find an approving public, showing a proper appreciation of their efforts.

"Battle for the right once begun,
Though often baffled, ever won."

Since the election I have often been questioned, and by many urged to contest the seat of the member elect. I will here repeat what I have often stated on the stump. What I desired was to place the issue fairly before the people, and if then they decided against me, I should, at least until the proper time rolled round to make another appeal, cheerfully bow to their decision.

The result we now have, and that is, as told off by the official canvass, a clear majority for my opponent. In that decision I shall freely acquiesce, and if his seat is to be contested it must be by some other than myself. Ours is a democratic government, and so long as the majority confines itself within the limit and scope of the organic law, it must rule. Successful opposition to this principle would be subversive of our present form of government. I have ever believed, and acted upon that belief, that he who contents himself to live under and accept of the benefits and protection of a government, is in every way bound to sustain it; and that his fortune, and if needs be his life, should be laid upon the altar of its safety.

In conclusion, allow me to offer a sentiment not original, but familiar to you all, and one which I trust will so remain and become the watchword and the inspiring political sentiment of every American citizen throughout the land, "The Union and the Constitution, one and inseparable, now and forever." [Applause.]

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—In the Thirteenth District Mr. NATHAN C. ELY has received the Republican nomination for Alderman.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, Col. S. E. Marvin, Albany; Gen. J. J. Bartlett, U. S. A.; Hon. D. C. McRuer, California, and Hon. James Bell, Dexter, Jefferson County, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Brevet Major-Gen. Wheaton, U. S. A., and Judge J. G. Abbot, Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Judge Nelson, New-York; Col. Wolley, Kentucky; Col. Boeck and Lieut. Mülletz, Denmark, are at the Hoffman House. Capt. Rholostoff, Russia, and Col. Wolseley, English Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. R. B. Ayres, United States Army, is at the Bancroft House. Gen. J. J. Peck, Syracuse; Judge Brown, Mobile; Gov. Evans, Colorado; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Colorado; Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; T. W. Park, Vermont; Hon. J. M. Douglas, Chicago; and Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Maj.-Gen. Butler, Massachusetts, and Hon. J. S. Morrill, Vermont, are at the Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

On account of the fire which occurred at No. 630 Broadway, Mesdames VEIL wish to inform their customers that they will hold themselves responsible for all goods damaged or burned which were left in their care, and will temporarily receive all orders and communications on TUESDAY, the 27th of November, at No. 2 Le Roy-place, one block west of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. E. D. SIMONS, Clairvoyant, Magnetic and Electric Physician, No. 1,249 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 25—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg, &c.*—Ed. Warker, J. C. Kruse, Emile Hirschfeldt and child Geo. Wicke, D. Mohr, H. Gehrenbock, E. Reichart, G. Schmidt, August Kreissmann and wife, Hugo Leonhardt, wife and child, Minna Seig, Moses Drucker, R. P. and J. Cohn, J. H. Blume, Otto Kraushaar, J. H. Niese, Julie Scholt and son, Octavius Marschall, Dr. C. Schumacher, and others in 2d cabin and steerage.

NOV. 25—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow.*—Miss Burns, Miss Johnson, J. Urie, Mrs. Scott, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Lettice, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth, J. Hyslop, J. A. Jackson, James Jackson, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Swanwick, wife and 3 children, Mr. Gerard, Miss Gray, Mrs. Roff, and 195 in steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. Williams, Miss M. A. Gleason, P. W. Brewster, Miss Ida Brewster, M. Engle, Joseph Restell, Wm. Moore, Mrs. H. Henderson and child, G. H. Yancy, R. N. Cunningham, H. L. Harrison, Matthew Hattrick, and 29 in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba, &c.—James Llupi, R. Martin, E. Caminero, J. Harper, E. V. Munoz, P. Grinan, J. C. Aguero, P. Alayo, P. Pina.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises... 9 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 44 | Gov. Island.11 33 | Hell Gate....12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Nov. 11, Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 711 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Nov. 21 off Cape Race, saw a steamer of the North American Lloyds line, bound E.; 23d, lat. 42 45, lon. 59 50, a Cunard steamer; 25th, a steamer, supposed the City of Cork, bound W.; also, bark R. W. Griffiths, bound W. The G. had westerly winds during the voyage.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 15, Baracoa 17th, and Nuevitas 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Waydell & Co. 22d, 9:15 A. M., lat. 32 55, lon. 76 30, was boarded by schr. Tweed, of Nassau, bound for Charleston, short of water; supplied her.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Nov. 9, with mdse. and 215 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston, S. C., 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Damon, Crowell, Buenos Ayres Sept. 28, with hides to R. W. Ropes & Co. Oct. 8, lat. 22 36, exchanged signals with a ship showing 3d pendant No. 0347, strg. S. W.; lat. 15 35, lon. 35 25, Pruss. brig Frederick, do.; Nov. 6, lat. 27 15, lon. 65 40, brig Susie J. Stuart, strg. E. Capt. Crowell reports a heavy gale from E. S. E. Sept. 24, which lasted until the morning of the 28th. The steamer La Orientala, which sank in the Roads Sept. 14 by running on an anchor, is now a complete wreck, nothing being visible but the working beam, mainmast and wheelhouses; all the upper works, smoke-stack, foremast and most of the main deck have washed away; she drove a quarter of a mile during the late gale from her original position. The Ital. bark Bacco parted her chains in the outer roads, and came high up on the beach, near the gas works. Another unknown bark and 2 brigs also came ashore during the gale, and several vessels were in collision in the outer roads.

Bark Evening Star, Miller, Guantanamo 21 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Minnie of Mayfield, (of Findhorn,) Wright, Montevideo 55 ds., with hides to Napier & Weisford.

Brig Blohm, (Hamb.,) Tiedemann, Paquica July 12, via Pernambuco Oct. 16, with guano to order. Put into Pernambuco in distress, having had heavy weather, stove bulwarks, lost foretopmast, and split and lost sails.

Brig W. H. Townsend, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lilly, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Deake & Brown. Has had heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Conquerall, (of Lahave, N. S.,) Foster, Salt Cay, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Schr. S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Statesman, Cole, Shulee, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Mattapoisett.

Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Weldon, Newport.

Schr. Ariadne, Robertson, Newport.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Cram, Eastport.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Hammond, Newport.

Schr. Z. Stratton, Cordery, Providence.

Schr. John Lozier, Linkard, Taunton.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Dighton.

Schr. T. Benedict, Higbee, Boston, with granite.

BELOW—Bark Suomo, from Cardiff.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—Arr. steamship Virgo, New-York. Sld. steamships Florida and Herman Livingston, New-York. Cld. steamships San Jacinto, New-York; City of Bath, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Arr. steamship Rahleigh and brig J. A. Deveraux, New-York; schr. Mars Mankin, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Queen of the South—brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, Nov. 13, no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, Nov. 18, bark Quindaro, Stamwood, from New-York, dischg.; schrs. M. C. Hart, Hart, do. do.; Antelope, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Nov. 10, brig Sarah M. Newhall, for New-York 11th; brigs Sarah Ann and Ida, ldg. for do.

At St. Jago, Nov. 15, bark Anne Augusta, for Philadelphia.

GREAT DECLINE
IN THE PRICE OF
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BROADWAY, COR. OF WARREN.

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RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE

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BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife; location between 8th and 20th sts., west of 4th-av.; references exchanged. Address J. M., Box No. 160 Times Office.

CUT THIS OUT.

CALENDAR FOR 1867

1867.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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1867.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	29	30	31	...	...	...	...

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PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 659, Nov. 24, 1866.
71, 21, 72, 57, 55, 28, 65, 56, 42, 70, 25, 73, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 660, Nov. 24, 1866.
68, 42, 5, 36, 65, 51, 40, 7, 37, 39, 52, 28, 41.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 559, Nov. 24, 1866.
26, 67, 6, 28, 69, 3, 62, 25, 71, 50, 38, 24, 7.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 560, Nov. 24, 1866.
48, 49, 14, 1, 64, 8, 15, 61, 31, 34, 60, 41, 47.
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